"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34½c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The German Government has ascertained that great quantities of American pork without proper certificates have been entering through Custom Houses of that country, but no American firm is implicated in these importations. The German Foreign Office, as a result of representations made by the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, will invite the Governments of the maritime nations to legally compel all steamers to follow transatlantic lane routes to avoid collision. It is denied that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs has been commanded to furnish the French Government with friendly explanations as to the rôle of Col. Schwartzkoppen in the Dreyfus affair.—Page 6.

Page 1.

The town of Brunswick, Ga., has been swept by a flood, and two lives are reported lost, besides much valuable property.

The Republican Club gave a reception to Col. Roosevelt and the other nominees of the Saratoga Convention last night, at which Louis F. Payn and others of Gov. Black's chief supporters were present.

Hobson changed his wrecking programme at Santiago, and is recovering guns from Cervera's ships before attending to the work of raising the Cristobal Colon. He has found in the water the glasses he left on the Merrimac.

A Cleveland (Ohio) paper makes the assertion that an attempt is being made to unite the warship building and the armor-plate and gunmaking interests of the world into one great syndicate whose factories are to be located near Cleveland.

The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with a capital of $25,000,000, was incorporated in Albany yesterday. Nothing could be learned in this city regarding the affair. The incorporators seem to be unknown in the business.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., has been appointed to the Cuban Camp Site Board. He will investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of towns where our troops are to be located. Lieut. Col. Livermore of the Engineer Corps has also been appointed to the board to report upon fortifications.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted in Philadelphia against Senator Quay, his son, Richard; ex-State Treasurer Haywood, and Charles H. McKee, Lieut. Gov. Lyon's law partner, upon the charge of conspiring to misuse the State's funds in stock speculations. Senator Quay and his son yesterday gave bail in $5,000 each for their appearance on Thursday to answer the charge.

Page 2.

Two hundred delegates are expected in Syracuse to-day to attend the colored Democratic State organization.

Republicans of all factions are clamoring for admission tickets to the ratification rally at Carnegie Hall to-morrow night.

The Democrats will formally open the campaign to-day by the notification of the candidates. Justice Van Wyck, it was understood yesterday, will make his first speech of an active canvass in Brooklyn next week.

Col. Roosevelt spent some busy hours at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon in conference and attending to correspondence. Callers at headquarters were predicting majorities varying from 100,000 to 250,000.

Col. Roosevelt's personal taxes in this city were paid yesterday. The amount was $1,005, but a rebate of $9.72 was allowed. The hearing in his motion against the Tax Commissioners was adjourned to Oct. 11.

Negotiations for the consolidation of the green bottle glass interests of the United States east of the Alleghany Mountains, which have been in progress for nearly a year, have reached a point where a decisive result is expected within a few weeks. The deal, if it goes through, will involve $6,000,000.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has appointed a committee of ways and means to further the cause of bimetallism, and this committee has conferred the position of general manager of its work upon W. H. Harvey, editor of The Patriots' Bulletin, Chicago.

The Democrats of Brooklyn made their Congressional nominations last night, except in the Fifth District, where an adjournment was taken. The candidates are: Second District, John J. Fitzgerald; Third District, Edmund H. Driggs; Fourth District, Bertram T. Clayton; Sixth District, Mitchell May.

The Republicans of Kings County nominated the following candidates for the State Senate last night: First District—George J. Hardy; Fourth District—D. F. Davis; Fifth District—Robert L. Brackett; Sixth District—W. H. Ziegler; Seventh District—Edward Schleuter; Eighth District—Henry Marshall; Ninth District—J. L. Wieman.

There were many developments of importance to the Chicago Platform Democrats yesterday. Henry George declined the nomination for Governor, and Henry M. McDonald was selected in his place. Ole F. Snyder, the nominee for Attorney General, sent word that he could not accept, and Ezra A. Tuttle probably will be selected to succeed him. The proprietor of the Union Square Hotel refused to let the party have its headquarters there this year.

Page 3.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union shows evidence of a split on the State ticket movement. Everett P. Wheeler thinks it will be abandoned. Republicans and the Citizens' Union will co-operate on Assembly and Senate nominations.

Senator Hanna yesterday made public his views concerning the coming Congressional elections. He warns Republicans not to "let the Democrats get ahead of them in work," but predicts a Republican majority in the next House.

Page 4.

The Winifred, the first American built tramp steamer, will sail Saturday for Puerto Rico.

The candidates for the Yale University track team were called out yesterday by Capt. T. Fisher. Nearly sixty men responded.

Mrs. Clotier, wife of a farmer at St. Severin, near Montreal, killed her four children and set fire to her home while her husband was at church on Sunday.

Tod Sloane, the American jockey, rode victorious in three races at the Nottingham Autumn meeting yesterday, thus adding to his list of triumphs on the English turf.

A new branch tax office for the receipt of taxes in the Borough of the Bronx was opened yesterday at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Over $92,000 was taken in.

The results of the ball games played in the National League yesterday: New York, 3; Philadelphia, 0. Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Boston, 13; Baltimore, 10. Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 0, (first game;) Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5, (second game.) Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1, (first game;) Chicago, 3; Louisville, 0, (second game.)

Page 5.

By Saturday it is expected Camp Wikoff will be deserted by all save the Seventh Infantry.

There has been a considerable advance in transatlantic freight rates, amounting in the case of grain to from 3 to 4 cents a bushel.

It was learned yesterday by Mr. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., that his kites had been successfully used by the army near Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The Forty-seventh New York and the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry and the Fifth Regular Cavalry have been ordered to Puerto Rico.

The Presbytery of New York held its October meeting yesterday, and re-elected the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw Moderator. Delegates to the New York Synod were elected.

The Forty-seventh New York and the Eighth immunes will sail from this port this week for Puerto Rico. The New Yorkers are much dissatisfied with the prospect of police work.

At yesterday's meetings of the Presbyteries of New York and Brooklyn, a statement issued by the Presbytery of Utah, that polygamy still flourishes in that State, was read.

Gen. Wheeler will testify to-day as the first witness before the War Investigating Commission. The commission decided yesterday to make a thorough inquiry into the alleged abuses on transports from Santiago.

The War Department yesterday announced that the proposed scheme for erecting barracks in the large cities as Winter quarters for the troops had been abandoned in favor of open camps in the Middle Southern States.

The consolidation of the new Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn was completed yesterday. By this consolidation the new company secures substantially all the electric light business in Brooklyn.

War Department officials believe that the continued pressure brought to bear by Congressmen and others to secure the mustering out of volunteers will necessitate a reorganization of the army. It is intimated that the volunteers sent to the West Indies will return after a few months of garrison duty and be released.

Another joint session of the Peace Commissions was held at Paris yesterday, and an adjournment was taken until Friday. It is reported that this interval was requested by the Spanish Commission in order to confer with the Madrid Government concerning some aggressive step taken by the Americans in setting forth their claims. Gen. Merritt has arrived at Paris.

The news that Col. J. G. Greene of the Ninth Regiment called a secret meeting of the officers last Saturday for the purpose of arranging for keeping the regiment in service for the full period of its enlistment has caused much excitement among the members of the organization. The majority desire to be mustered out, as promised when they left Camp Thomas, and it is said that several ex-officers of the regiment will protest to the Governor against keeping the men in service.

Page 6.

The President has appointed David J. Hill of Rochester First Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed John Bassett Moore.

Justice Cohen yesterday confirmed the inquisition of the Sheriff's jury which declared Mrs. Harriet Beach Rogers insane.

Improvements on John D. Rockefeller's Tarrytown property will stop to-day, pending a decision on his appeal from a tax assessment.

Harry S. Page, a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, is being sued by a huckman whose injured horse Mr. Page killed.

Marine Hospital officials discredit the rumor that the yellow fever situation in New Orleans is worse than reported. Trustworthy bulletins show only twelve cases and two deaths up to date.

The courts were yesterday opened for the court year after practically three months' vacation. In all, upward of 10,000 cases, not including the cases on the City Court calendar, are set down for hearing.

F. Carlson, manager at 9 Peck Slip, was stabbed in the back yesterday afternoon after he had interfered to prevent Thomas Russell's beating a small boy in front of his office. Russell denied the stabbing, but was held for felonious assault.

The woman arrested in London as Dr. Nancy Guilford, the Bridgeport midwife, was remanded for a week at Bow Street Police Court yesterday. Inspector Froest testified that articles bearing the initials "N. A. G." were found in her possession. The prisoner maintained strict silence.

Upon advices received at the State Department at Washington from the Chinese Minister stating that trouble is feared at Pekin, Secretary Long of the navy ordered Admiral Dewey yesterday to send two warships as near the Chinese capital as possible. This is for the purpose of protecting American interests.

At yesterday's session of the court-martial trial of Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon for criticising certain commanders of vessels at Santiago in a lecture, the defendant was put on the stand and stated he had suffered a nervous collapse, and was not responsible for what he said at the time. He said he had taken quinine and brandy before lecturing, and his head was in a whirl.

Mrs. Phoebe Clark Crilley, who died yesterday at 316 West Fortieth Street, was over 102 years old. Representatives of five generations of descendants survive her. Until a few days preceding her death she was able to attend to simple household duties, and until within a few years was remarkably active. She could repeat stories told her by her grandparents of times nearly two centuries ago.

Page 8.

The Trustees of Barnard College yesterday received enough subscriptions to insure the payment of the entire debt on the institution, which will now receive the $100,000 endowment fund given anonymously on the condition that the college should be out of debt by the beginning of the Fall term.

Applications from those anxious to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. John Hall in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon have been received in such numbers that the church will not accommodate all. The service will be simple. Delegations from many religious bodies are expected.

Page 9.

United States Consul Wolf at Noumea reports that new pearl fields of great richness have been discovered off the west coast of New Caledonia. One shell, he said, contained no fewer than 256 pearls, and one little boat of one and a half tons furnished last year twenty-two pounds of pearls.

Page 12.

The Santa Fé Road, it is said, has made arrangements to light all the cars of its limited trains running between Chicago and Los Angeles with electricity generated from the friction of the car axles.

Page 14.

Magistrate Crane has written to President York of the Police Board denying that he accused the police of persecuting liquor sellers.

Among other police transfers announced yesterday was that of Sergt. Frank Mangin, Superintendent Byrnes's old secretary, from the police boat Patrol to the head of the office of Steam Boiler Inspection. Capt. Allaire is to be retained at Headquarters.

Columbia University opened yesterday with 2,800 students. In his opening address, President Low spoke of the war with Spain as a triumph for school-trained men. The Medical College and the Law School of New York University also opened yesterday.

At the meeting of the Committee on Sites and Buildings of the Borough School Board a report of Associate Superintendents was made, showing that many school buildings are not so crowded as was supposed, and room can be found in them for kindergartens.

Commissioners of Accounts Hertle and Owen yesterday presented a voluminous report to Mayor Van Wyck covering their investigation since May 1 of the Department of Public Works under Gen. Collis. They make charges of gross mismanagement in the several bureaus, which, they say, in some instances amount to fraud, especially as regards asphalt contracts. Mayor Van Wyck and District Attorney Gardiner say they will prosecute any guilty persons.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.

New York Day at Omaha Exposition.
The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is to be orator of the day at Omaha, Saturday, Oct. 8th, which is designated as New York State Day at the Exposition. The New York Central has arranged for special train to leave New York Thursday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M., reaching Omaha Saturday, 8:25 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return until the 13th, and including sleeping car to Omaha and all meals necessary going, $42.50. For tickets, apply to agents at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East Fourteenth Street, Grand Central Station or One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.—Adv.

QUAY CHARGED WITH CRIME

Pennsylvania Senator Accused of Conspiring to Misuse the Commonwealth's Funds.

GIVES BAIL FOR APPEARANCE

His Son, Richard R. Quay, ex-State Treasurer Haywood, and Charles H. McKee Also Named in Warrants Issued Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Senator Matthew S. Quay and his son Richard appeared before Magistrate Jermon this afternoon and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each for their appearance on Thursday to answer a charge alleged against them of conspiracy to misuse the funds of the Commonwealth. David H. Lane became surety for both men.

District Attorney Graham this afternoon stated that warrants had been issued charging Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay; ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg, the law partner of Lieut. Gov. Lyon, with conspiracy with the late John S. Hopkins, formerly cashier of the People's Bank, to make use of the State's funds in stock speculation.

District Attorney Graham said that from evidence in the shape of letters and papers furnished to him he believed it his duty to begin proceedings. He added:

"I propose to have a hearing as quickly as possible, and to produce at that hearing all the facts necessary to a binding over. Some of the facts will be reserved until the time of trial. If the state of affairs as represented to me is true, it ought to be exposed. This rottenness ought to be shown up, no matter upon whom it reflects.

"It is not my practice to speak in advance of the trial of a case, and I will say nothing further as to its merits. It was first brought to my knowledge on Friday."

Mr. Graham expressed a firm determination to proceed vigorously.

The affidavit upon which the warrants were sworn out was made by Detective Meyers, who is an attaché of the District Attorney's office. The text of the affidavit follows:

"State of Pennsylvania, City and County of Philadelphia, ss.: Charles F. Meyers, being sworn according to law, doth depose and say that Matthew Stanley Quay, Benjamin J. Haywood, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee and other persons to this deponent unknown did unlawfully combine, confederate, conspire, and agree to and with each other and the said persons unknown to use the public moneys of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their own use and also did combine, confederate, conspire, and agree to and with each other and divers persons to this deponent unknown and to and with John S. Hopkins, deceased, formerly cashier of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, a corporation duly credited and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to unlawfully buy and sell stocks, that is, shares of stock, in divers corporations, and did unlawfully use and employ the moneys of the People's Bank, within the County of Philadelphia, and within two years last past.

"All which deponent upon information and belief says is true. And further deponent saith not. CHARLES F. MEYERS.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September A. D., 1898.

"J. M. RUSH JERMON, Magistrate."

Hopkins, who is named in the affidavit, committed suicide in March last, and an examination of the bank's condition then made showed that the bank's assets were impaired. The bank at once went into liquidation, and President James McManes obligated himself personally to protect all creditors. At that time the deposit of State funds amounted to $505,000, most of which has since been paid into the State Treasury by Mr. McManes.

Thomas A. Barlow was appointed receiver of the bank when it closed its doors. Mr. Barlow is also Assistant District Attorney, but District Attorney Graham to-day stated that the prosecution had originated in his office, and that Mr. Barlow, in his capacity of receiver, had not in any way been instrumental in bringing the charges. The warrants were to-day placed in the hands of the Pinkerton detective agency for service.

Senator Quay, when seen at his hotel, said that he came here from Atlantic City to permit the service of any summons and to answer any charges made against him. He refused to discuss the matter. The Senator and his son returned to the sea-shore this afternoon.

Mr. Hayward is in Montana and Mr. McKee in New York.

Senator Penrose, who was with his colleague this afternoon, spoke freely after the latter's departure for Atlantic City.

"I presume Senator Quay will not make any statement at this juncture," said he, "regarding this last dastardly attack of his malevolent enemies, though he doubtless will in the proper way and at the proper time. There is, however, no reason why I, as his colleague and personal friend, should be silent.

"Attempted assassination of character has been almost the sole weapon of attack employed by Senator Quay's opponents for several years, and the methods pursued have been augmented in viciousness and vindictiveness as their futility has been demonstrated. As the last despairing effort of unscrupulous conspirators comes this brutal move of the opposition, which they have had upon their programme for weeks, with the desperate hope that it might in some way aid in the election of a Democratic Legislature.

"The people of Pennsylvania are, above all things else, fair and just, and they can be trusted to see through the sinister motives animating the small coterie of disgruntled, defeated politicians, who are responsible for this sensational resort to the courts. In due time there will be a complete exposition of the true inwardness of this latest act in the drama of character assassination now so conspicuous a feature of Pennsylvania politics."

James McManes, formerly President of the defunct People's Bank, said he had known the warrants were to be issued, although he had nothing to do with the action. He asserted ignorance of any transactions justifying it. Mr. McManes added:

"Senator Quay and his son, Richard, both had their personal notes discounted at the bank, the last of which matured after the bank had closed its doors. These notes were all promptly paid when due, and neither Mr. Quay nor his son is indebted to the bank one dollar that I know of. My feelings toward Mr. Quay and the other men involved are of the most friendly character. Mr. Quay and I had our differences in days gone by, but they were patched up long ago."

The news struck politicians of all shades of faith like a thunderbolt, and a variety of explanations were given and discussed throughout the day. Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin said he knew nothing beyond the newspaper statements. The affair is considered to have additional significance from the fact that it comes in the midst of one of the most bitter campaigns ever fought between Quay and his opponents, involving the question of his re-election to the Senate.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3.—Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon, who is Mr. McKee's law partner, said to-day that the incentive for the issuing of the warrants against Senator Quay and others was to produce campaign thunder, but that he thought it a decidedly reckless piece of business, inasmuch as there was not the slightest shadow of wrong-doing on the part of the defendants. It would react to such an extent upon the prosecutors, he said, that more harm than good would be done their cause.

Mr. Lyon explained that Richard Quay had borrowed money from the People's Bank of Philadelphia to build the New Castle Street Railway, and said he presumed Senator Quay was brought into the matter by his having signed his son's notes. Lieut. Gov. Lyon said all the money had been paid back to the bank, and that the State had lost nothing.

The firm of Lyon & McKee acted as attorneys for the New Castle Street Railway, but had no connection whatever with the financial end of it, and Mr. Lyon said he could not understand why his firm had been brought into the matter.

HOBSON CHANGES HIS PLANS.

Recovering Guns from the Sunken Ships Before Attending to the Colon—Finds His Glasses.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Hobson has arrived here on a visit. He changed his programme, and worked for an entire week on the Vizcaya in recovering her guns. To-morrow divers will make a final examination of the Vizcaya's bottom in the hope that there will be found a possibility of raising the ship. Lieut. Hobson will afterward proceed to the wreck of the Almirante Oquendo and take off her guns, leaving the Cristobal Colon until the last.

Lieut. Hobson has recovered the glasses which he had on board the Merrimac. They were taken by Admiral Cervera. When the Admiral was at Annapolis he was asked about the glasses, and in reply stated that he had left them aboard the Infanta Maria Teresa. After that vessel was raised a search was made, but the glasses were not found. Lieut. Hobson, while looking overboard in the clear water one day saw what he thought might be his glasses. He dived and discovered that the object he had seen was that for which he had been searching. The glasses were recovered and shipped North to friends in New York.

COL. WARING TO GO TO CUBA.

Will Report Upon the Sanitary Conditions of Towns Where Troops Will Be Located.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Col. Livermore of the Corps of Engineers and Col. George E. Waring, Jr., have been designated to join the board which is to look after camp sites in Cuba. Col. Livermore goes to make an examination with especial reference to the fortifications, and to report whether new fortifications are needed or whether repairs are necessary to those already in place.

Col. Waring is assigned to the duty of looking into the sanitary condition of the different towns where troops are to be located and to report what should be done to place them in good sanitary condition.

A SUPPOSED GAS DEAL.

Incorporators of a New Concern All Seem to be Unknown in the Business.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. It is organized with a capital of $25,000,000. The Directors are Henry J. Hemmens, Frank D. Allen, F. L. Allen, J. F. Yawger, Louis M. King, C. N. Flint, and N. W. Smith of New York City.

All the Directors are lawyers except L. M. King, who is a clerk at 280 Broadway, and lodges at 68 West Forty eighth Street, where Henry J. Hemmens of Beardsley & Hemmens and F. L. Allen also lodge. None of them was found last night except F. D. Allen, who lives at 201 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He is a lawyer at 195 Broadway. Mr. Allen declined in the most positive manner to discuss the incorporation in any of its bearings or to give any information about it or its promoters. No Director has a record of any affiliation with any corporation of any character.

One of the most prominent gas men in New York said last night that he could not in the Directors recognize any deal that had been talked about since the merging of the Equitable and East River Companies into the New Amsterdam Gas Company ten months ago. The Directors were not known in the gas world or as promoters, and were evidently dummies. The capitalization, he added, was too small for any of the great schemes proposed, such as the New Amsterdam-Standard consolidation, for instance.

EMPEROR TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Reports Say He Was Arrested by the Dowager's People.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing on Sept. 29, says that the Emperor vainly tried to escape from the palace, but was arrested by the Dowager's people.

The correspondent also says that Chao-shu-chao, Vice President of the Board of Punishment, has been appointed to succeed Chang-y-huan as Director of the Board of Mines and Railways.

Col. Du Paty de Clam In Rome.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The Tribuna maintains that Col. Du Paty de Clam has been in Rome for some days.

RICH NEW PEARL FIELDS.

Twenty-two Pounds of Gems Secured by a Small Boat Off New Caledonia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—New pearls fields of great richness have been discovered off the coast of New Caledonia, on the west side, according to United States Consul Wolf, at Noumea. He says that one shell contained the fabulous number of 256 pearls, and one little boat of one and a half tons furnished last year twenty-two pounds of pearls.

Up to this time the water has not been sounded to a greater depth than 6 feet 7 inches, but the fisheries are to be further exploited by French and Austrian syndicates.

Mr. Wolf says that the quality of the pearl shells is remarkably fine, and he urges that Americans profit by the discovery, although haste is necessary, on account of the enterprise of foreign firms.

WHERE PRICE REGULATES QUALITY

The quality of anything invariably regulates its price. It is a reasonable presumption that, all else being equal, the thing which costs the most is the best. This is particularly true of Champagne, the wholesale prices of which are regulated for the entire world by the London market, in which the greatest connoisseurs and most discriminating judges are engaged. Here Pommery invariably sells at a higher price than other Champagnes. This is proof positive that it is considered by the best judges to be superior. In America its retail price is usually the same as other brands, but those familiar with the facts appreciate that they are getting better value for their money if they order Pommery.—Adv.

BRUNSWICK STORM-SWEPT

Georgia Sea Coast Town Inundated and Several Lives and Much Property Lost.

SEA WATER FLOODS THE CITY

Vessels Driven Ashore, Locomotive Fires Extinguished, Wharves and Docks Devastated, and Houses Wrecked by a Furious Wind.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 3.—During the tropical hurricane of Sunday, a tidal wave was driven in from the sea and inundated for an average depth of five feet practically every business house and warehouse in this city.

Conservative estimates place the property loss at half a million dollars, though, when the details are all in, the figures may be considerably shaded either way. The Mallory Steamship and Southern Railway docks were under water four feet. In the residence section of the city the water was from two to eight feet deep. There was a full sweep of wind and water from the ocean into and across the city.

Two fatalities in Brunswick and one a few miles out of the city have been reported. Those in the city were negro children. Their parents are missing and may have been drowned. A few miles out of town Sterritt Aiken, colored, was killed by falling bricks blown from a chimney.

Meagre reports from the Sea Islands on the coast are far from reassuring. At Jekyll Island, where the clubhouses of New York millionaires are situated, much damage has been done. Dixville, a suburb of Brunswick, inhabited by negroes, was inundated and the destruction is almost complete. No lives were lost there.

Five vessels are ashore in Brunswick Harbor, two being the Norwegian barks Record and Louise, one an American schooner, and two valuable pilot boats.

On the docks were hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber and cross ties and naval stores, which will be washed away. Nearly all the docks suffered from lifting. While the water was doing its damage underneath, the wind was playing havoc overhead.

Several fronts of brick buildings were blown partly out and the rain poured through in torrents. Every church in the city was damaged either by water or wind. All electric wires were prostrated. Fires in locomotives, in and near the city, were put out by the driving sheets of water.

The storm began at 4 A. M. and continued twelve hours, with wind from forty to sixty miles an hour. The loss to railroads has been considerable from washing of tracks and injury to terminal property. Communication cannot be fully restored for a day or two.

The flood which inundated the islands and lowlands around Savannah and all the neighboring coast has partially subsided. The first news from the Sea Islands, on the South Carolina coast, between Tybee and Beaufort, where the great tidal wave of 1893 caused such fearful fatality, was received to-night. The damage by the storm there was comparatively small, and so far as is known there was no loss of life. The steamer Clifton made the trip from Savannah to Port Royal this afternoon and arrived here late to-night. The flood was driven by a northeast gale, and did not cover any of the Sea Islands in that section except those nearest the ocean.

The steamers City of Macon, City of Augusta, and Kansas City, from New York, and the Essex from Baltimore, arrived to-day, and all felt the force of the storm to some extent. The City of Macon was in the height of it. The wind reached a velocity of nearly 100 miles an hour, but the ship weathered it and sustained little damage. The four schooners, Synara, Mileville, Fanny Childs, and Franklin, which were driven into the marshes at Quarantine, will be floated after the removal of their cargoes.

At Tybee there was less damage than was feared. The fortifications were filled with sand, which was several feet deep around the guns, but the flood did not reach them. On the islands near the city the crops have been entirely swept away, and much live stock has been lost, but there were no fatalities.

Brunswick has suffered a long series of misfortunes. It seems to have succeeded to the evil eminence once held by Memphis. It is one of the last strongholds of yellow fever in this country, and has been visited frequently by destructive storms and West Indian tornadoes.

Some years ago it started upon what seemed to be a brilliant career. It sprang in a short time from an insignificant and almost forgotten seaport into an important commercial city. On the Island of St. Simons, at the mouth of its harbor, was formerly the capital of the State, Frederica, and the strip of coast and its adjacent islands were the home of rich planters and the site of magnificent estates before 1860. All of this ante-bellum prosperity vanished in the struggle of 1860-5; and the little town of Brunswick was a mere name on the map.

Its recent prosperity was due to the lumber and naval stores trade, the city ranking first in the world in both. Much of this trade has now been driven to Savannah and Charleston, by the repetition of disasters like the present one, although its business men are making strong efforts to maintain the standing and importance of the place. The channel, formerly quite shallow and unsafe, has been deepened and widened by the novel methods of Col. Goodyear, who blew out a ship canal with dynamite exploded in the hard clay of the bar.

In 1893 Brunswick, then a promising city, was devastated by a tornado, which drove in the sea and deluged the city, as well as the entire coast from Jacksonville, Fla., to Georgetown, S. C. The loss of life was appalling, and the damage to property was reckoned in the millions.

The previous year the city was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever. This injured the city more by reason of its moral effect than by its actual ravages. There were few deaths, but the inhabitants lost hope and security and many removed to more northerly places.

The situation of Brunswick exposes it to the sea. While the estuary which forms the harbor affords a safe anchorage for ships, the city is on low ground and a rise of several feet in the tide imperils the place. It is also exposed to the high winds which sweep across the ocean from the tropics and which are likely to develop into tornadoes during the equinox in Spring and Autumn.

RICE CROP INJURED BY STORMS.

Much Damage Wrought in the Vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—Yesterday's tornado and the storm of two weeks have done but small damage to property in this vicinity, but the loss to rice growers was very heavy. Even damage done by the great storm of 1893 has been exceeded. It is variously estimated by the planters and rice brokers that the loss will be from 30 to 50 per cent.

The damage is entirely due to the high tides and easterly winds that have prevailed along the coast as a result of the storms. The tides have kept the water in the fields for a week, and the drains refuse to draw. The easterly wind serves to keep the water backed up in the streams.

Breaks in the banks have occurred on the Poupou, Ashpoo, and Combahee Rivers, and these sections have suffered most severely. In some cases the entire crops in those sections are lost. No word has reached here from the Sea Islands, and the extent of the damage is not known.

PREDICTED THE HURRICANE.

Weather Bureau Issued Warnings of the Southern Storm's Approach.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has issued the following special bulletin in reference to the recent Southern storm:

"The storm which Sunday broke with such fury over the Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina coasts was detected at its inception Thursday morning by means of the recently established West Indian service. Its approach was fully shown by the new cordon of stations, and, during daylight on Saturday, warnings of the coming storm were completely distributed throughout the region covered by the storm on Sunday.

"The storm has now moved to West Central Georgia, decreasing in energy and losing its character as a hurricane. It is probable that if it moves northward at all it will be of such mild character as to create no further damage, except such as might result from heavy downpours of rain. However, special observations will be taken in the Middle Atlantic States for the purpose of giving timely warning in case the storm should again give evidence of increasing to such proportions as would be dangerous to shipping."

Philadelphia Bark Ashore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—The bark Wandering Jew, Capt. J. S. Little, from Philadelphia for Galveston, with a cargo of coal, lies in six fathoms of water off Long Island. Bad weather began on Friday. The vessel sprung a leak in a hurricane on Saturday, and the crew were kept constantly at the pumps. She tried to come to Charleston, but was forced ashore. The Captain and crew took to the rigging and remained in a perilous position until rescued this morning by the Charleston tug John Harlin, Capt. Flatley, and brought here.

ALLEGED GIGANTIC SCHEME.

To Unite the World's Warship Building and Armor Plate and Gun-making Interests.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 3.—An evening paper says:

"An attempt is being made to unite the warship building interests and the armor-plate and gunmaking interests of the world into one great syndicate, whose factories shall be located near Cleveland. Men of international reputation in the financial and manufacturing world are in the deal.

"The projectors claim they can raise a capital of $200,000,000. One of their fond dreams, which may or may not become a reality, is said to be the securing of a canal from the great lakes to the sea, all on United States territory. The yards for building warships could then be located on the lakes.

"It is believed that every shipbuilding, gunmaking, and armor-plate-making firm in the United States has been in the negotiations, and all Summer foreigners of wealth and rank have been quietly visiting Cleveland.

"Among the Clevelanders who are to be in the deal, it is said, are Col. Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society of Savings, and Robert Wallace, President of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company. Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor, has been here in conference with other men in the deal. His new invention, the immense gun which was cast in one piece at the Otis Steel Works, has excited discussion in the private conferences. The foreigners who visited the city were taken to the Otis works and examined the big plant carefully.

"Armstrong, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, has also been here. Andrew Carnegie is one of the men in the negotiation. The new combine may need his armor-plate factory.

"Robert Wallace is now in the West with several of the foreigners who visited Cleveland. Before he returns he will stop at San Francisco, and the proprietors of the Union Iron Works, which built the battleship Oregon, will be approached as to whether they will come into the combine.

"Some time ago Murray A. Vernor of Pittsburg, a promoter who has engineered many deals for Carnegie, was in Cleveland and took up the great project with local men."

Story Ridiculed at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3.—The gigantic combination of warship building alleged to have been practically consummated at Cleveland, is pooh-poohed by everyone here supposed to be connected with the scheme. The Carnegie Company officials when questioned, simply said it was too ridiculous to even deny. Nobody in this section can be found who will admit having anything to do with the matter.

Philadelphia Man Lost at Niagara.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Charles Wicks, a painter, who came here from Philadelphia to work on the new steel arch bridge at Niagara Falls, fell from a scaffold on the bridge yesterday, 150 feet to the river. A peculiar feature of the accident was that the body did not come to the surface. Some great undertow must have swept it into the rapids before it could reach the surface.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Sunday night in Southern Georgia has moved to Tennessee, diminishing in intensity. The pressure continues high off the Middle Atlantic Coast, and the high pressure in Montana has moved to the north of North Dakota.

Rain has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and rain or snow in the Upper Missouri Valley. It has grown cooler in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region.

Rain may be expected in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the lake regions, the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Red River of the South Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	44	64	63
6 A. M.	44	62	64
9 A. M.	49	67	70
12 M.	54	70	73
4 P. M.	58	73	75
6 P. M.	56	72	73
9 P. M.	55	68	72
12 P. M.	52	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1897	55
Corresponding date for last twenty years	61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 95 per cent.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

AT THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

A "Harmony" Reception Is Tendered to the Candidates of the Saratoga Convention.

GOV. BLACK WAS NOT PRESENT

Col. Roosevelt, with Twenty Rough Riders as a Body Guard, Receives an Ovation—Efforts to Find Senator Platt Fruitless.

The men who made Theodore Roosevelt the Republican candidate for Governor and the men who fought him and tried to renominate Frank S. Black sat down together in an upper room of the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, last evening. It was a meeting of pacification, preliminary to the notification to-day and the ratification to-morrow night.

The invitations to the gathering described it as a "reception to the nominees of the Saratoga Convention." It was in reality a scheme for bringing together the candidates and leaders of the party by way of smoothing the way for the opening of the campaign. It was the formal burying of the hatchet and pledging anew of party loyalty.

All the prominent Republicans in the State had been invited. Several hundred of them were there, and those who could not come sent their regrets. At the head of this list was Gov. Black, who assured Dr. Depew in an autograph note that he "had already completed arrangements for a rest of a few days in the country." "I should be glad to attend the reception," wrote the Governor, "but in my absence I hope you will convey to your guests, the nominees, my best wishes and my earnest desire for their success."

George W. Aldridge sent word that he had intended to come, but had been prevented at the last moment by illness in his family. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison sent a telegram of regret at his inability to attend, and so did Dr. Seth Low, Francis Hendricks, J. Sloat Fassett, Senator George R. Malby, and a score of others of high place in the party. Senator Platt was not there, nor did he send any explanation of his absence, which caused comment. Late in the evening, when the magnates of the party were assembled in the upper chamber, a messenger was dispatched in a cab to fetch Mr. Platt, but the Senator could not be found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the "harmony dinner" had

Buildings, and Chauncey M. Depew; Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie and John Sabine Smith. Senator Platt was not there.

What took place behind the closed doors of this chamber was not revealed to those outside. When Dr. Depew was asked beforehand if there would be any speech-making, he said, "Not if we can help it." Moreover, Chairman Odell, who is a believer in the value of silence on the part of Gubernatorial candidates, was there to see that no speeches were made. And none was made. The successful candidates and their ante-convention opponents, took their salad and sandwiches together, but whatever harmonizing was done was the result of the mere getting together of formerly antagonistic elements, not by any openly voiced pledge or declaration.

At 10:30 o'clock Col. Roosevelt left the clubhouse. He will return to Oyster Bay early this morning. This afternoon he and the other Republican candidates will be notified of their nomination at his home at Oyster Bay, the Notification Committee leaving this city on a special train at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

ROSY REPUBLICAN HOPES.

Roosevelt's Callers Talk of Majorities Ranging from 100,000 to 250,000—Candidate's Busy Afternoon.

Col. Roosevelt reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Oyster Bay yesterday at 1:45 o'clock. He was met by Col. Lovell H. Jerome, with whom he took luncheon by appointment in the hotel café. When he appeared at the rooms of the Republican State Committee half an hour later he found them thronged with Republicans of varying degrees of prominence, all awaiting "just a word" with him. From the rapidly growing crowd in the corridors Col. Roosevelt fled to the new retreat provided for him in Room 11, adjoining the office of Executive Chairman Barnes. This apartment will be his from now until election day. It is there that he will attend to his correspondence and receive all official visitors.

After an hour and a half of dictation to a stenographer Col. Roosevelt announced that he had at last caught up with his correspondence, an achievement on which he felt that he ought to be congratulated. Just then Chairman Odell of the State Committee, who had been at his home in Newburg since Saturday, appeared and the Chairman and the candidate went into conference.

Among Col. Roosevelt's callers of the afternoon were Secretary of State John Palmer, Controller James A. Roberts, John R. Hazel of Buffalo, and Alderman Bates of Rensselaer, Secretary of the Fish, Game and Forestry Commission, Mr. Fairbanks took occasion to deny the statement recently attributed to him that he expected the Democrats to bring legal proceedings to prevent the filing with him of Col. Roosevelt's nomination certificate. All that he knew of the matter, he said, was what he had seen in the newspapers. His own opinion was, he said, that the Democrats would do nothing with the eligibility issue until after Roosevelt's election, if at all.

There was an exuberant air among the Republicans at State headquarters all day. Col. Roosevelt's spirit of energy, activity, and enthusiasm had apparently permeated the vicinity, and up-State politicians vied with local leaders in predicting glorious results from the Rough Rider's campaign. Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, reputed one of the most conservative of Republicans, was quoted as declaring that Roosevelt would carry the State by 250,000. Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the State Executive Committee ventured the off-hand prediction that Roosevelt would come down to the Harlem with a lead of 175,000 votes, while Lovell H. Jerome, late anti-Platt worker, said that he would be satisfied if the Colonel won by 100,000 votes.

Chairman Odell is not making any predictions, he does not regard the campaign as anything in the nature of a "walk-over," and he does not purpose to relax a single effort to bring out a full party vote and capture as many independent votes as possible, because of roseate-hued pictures of his leading candidate's popularity. Mr. Odell is regarded by the Republicans who know him best as an exceedingly careful and conservative campaigner, and they do not expect him to put forth any estimates on majorities until he has the figures to base them on.

Col. Roosevelt received yesterday the following letter from Gen. Chaffee:

My Dear Colonel: My hearty congratulations to you—the next Governor of New York.

It is my fond hope that your administration as Governor will be as satisfying to the people of the State as has been your service to the Nation in war.

Therefore, with the best of wishes, lead on bravely as at San Juan, and victory shall be as complete, glorious, and satisfying to you personally next November. Sincerely yours,

ADNA K. CHAFFEE.

Gen. Chaffee commanded the right wing of the United States Army in the battle of El Caney, July 1, and it was from his brigade that two of the three companies came that charged and captured the Spanish fort and trenches on the hill. He took conspicuous part, also, in the battle of San Juan, July 2, and there witnessed Col. Roosevelt's charge up the hill at the head of the Rough Riders.

Chairman Barnes has called a meeting of the State Executive Committee for Saturday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ROOSEVELT PAYS CITY TAXES.

He Gets a Rebate for Promptness—Motion Against Tax Commissioners Adjourned.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, acting for Col. Theodore Roosevelt, paid the tax yesterday on his personal property at 689 Madison Avenue. The amount of the tax was $1,005, but a rebate of $9.72 was allowed, as the payment was made during the period of grace fixed by the Tax Department.

Yesterday was the first day the department's offices were open for the receipt of taxes. Col. Roosevelt said yesterday that he had written to his uncle, John E. Roosevelt, asking him to pay his taxes for him either in New York or Oyster Bay. When he returned, he said, he found that his tax had not been paid in either place. He had tried to pay in Oyster Bay, but the books were closed. If his uncle had lived, the tax would have been paid in Oyster Bay.

No application was made in the Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday to have discontinued the motion instituted by Col. Theodore Roosevelt against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The reason, it was said, was because Justice Cohen's order to show cause was not sent to the Corporation Counsel on Saturday last. An adjournment was granted by Justice Daly to Tuesday, Oct. 11.

BIG ROOSEVELT RALLY ASSURED.

Republicans of All Factions Clamorous for Tickets.

The headquarters of the Republican County Committee were besieged yesterday by applicants for tickets to the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening to ratify the action of the Saratoga convention, and the indications are that the great auditorium will fall far short of accommodating the thousands of Republicans who will seek admittance.

To President Quigg of the County Committee, who has the rally in charge, the most gratifying feature is that there is equal anxiety on the part of "regular" and anti-organization Republicans to get seats for the meeting. The Brookfield Republicans expect to turn out in force, and the fact that Dr. Seth Low and Joseph H. Choate are to speak is expected to attract to the gathering hundreds of Republicans who have not helped to ratify the nomination of a Platt candidate in years.

There have been no changes in the programme, which includes Col. Roosevelt, Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, and Timothy L. Woodruff as the speakers of the evening, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as presiding officer.

KINGS SENATORIAL NOMINEES.

Republican Machine Candidates Successful in Every District—Contest in the Eighth.

The Republicans of Kings County named their candidates for the State Senate last night. The outcome in most of the districts fulfilled the expectations of those in close touch with the party's affairs in the county. The machine candidates were successful in all of the districts, although several of them had to put forth every effort to win against the opposition. The candidates are:

Third District—GEORGE J. HARDY.
Fourth District—DAVID FLOYD DAVIS.
Fifth District—ROBERT L. BRACKETT.
Sixth District—WILLIAM H. ZIEGLER.
Seventh District—EDWARD SCHLEUTER.
Eighth District—HENRY MARSHALL.
Ninth District—JULIUS L. WIEMAN.

The Third District Convention was held at the Atheneum, corner of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. Herbert H. Sherlock presided. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and the nomination went begging. Capt. George J. Hardy, who is a member of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, had a walkover. His only competitor was Phair W. Berglund. Hardy was an unsuccessful candidate for Councilman last year.

David Floyd Davis was an easy winner in the Fourth District. The convention, which was held at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Lee Avenue and Clymer Street, was devoid of unusual incident.

The Fifth District is also hopelessly Democratic, and the nomination was little sought after. Robert L. Brackett was named without much opposition. The convention was held at Sackett Hall, corner of Sackett and Hoyt Streets.

Alexander Robb, who was backed by Michael J. Dady in the Sixth District, was defeated by William H. Ziegler, after an exciting contest. The convention was held at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue.

Edward Schleuter had little difficulty in securing the nomination in the Seventh District. The convention, which was held at Turn Hall, on Meserole Street, was a lively one, but the opposition to Schleuter did not develop unexpected strength.

The bitterest fight of the night was in the Eighth District. The contest was between Henry Marshall, the machine candidate, and Senator Wray, who sought a renomination. The convention, which was held at the Criterion Theatre, at Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, was unusually exciting. The Wray forces put up a gallant fight, but were defeated after a bitter contest.

Julius L. Wieman was not formidably opposed in the Ninth District. He was renominated after a brief contest. The convention was held at Arlon Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway.

THE GOVERNOR'S PATRONAGE.

Places Which He Will Have at His Disposal and the Salaries Attached to Them.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The next Governor of the State will have a large amount of patronage at his disposal. He will be shorn of his present large military staff, which will after Jan. 1 next consist of an Adjutant General, a Military Secretary, and fourteen Aides de Camp, of whom ten are to be selected from the officers of the Guard and Naval Militia. There will be during his term, however, the dispensing of a large number of important offices, including the following:

State Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn, in 1900, salary $7,000.
Superintendent of Banks in place of Frederick D. Kilburn, in 1899, salary $7,000.
Superintendent of Public Works in place of G. W. Aldridge, in 1899, salary $6,000.
Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Charles A. Wieting, in 1899, salary $4,000.
Five members of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, in 1900, to succeed B. H. Davis of Palmyra, Henry R. Weed of Potsdam, Charles S. Babcock of Rochester, Edward Thompson of Northport, and H. S. Holden of Syracuse, salary $2,500 each.
Three members of the Civil Service Commission, in 1899, to succeed Willard A. Cobb of Lockport, Silas W. Burt of New York City, and George P. Lord of Dundee, salaries $2,000.
Three Statutory Revision Commissioners, in 1899, to succeed A. Judd Northup of Syracuse, Charles Z. Lincoln of Little Valley, and William H. Johnson of Onconta, salaries not to exceed in the aggregate $9,000.
Commissioner of the Capitol, in 1899, to succeed Isaac G. Perry, salary $7,500.
Three Tax Commissioners, in 1899, to succeed Martin Hermance of Poughkeepsie, R. S. Jenkins of Norwich, and E. L. Adams of Elmira, salaries $2,500.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in 1899, in place of John T. McDonough of Albany, salary $3,000.
Factory Inspector in 1899, in place of Daniel O'Leary of Glens Falls; salary, $3,000.
State Commissioner in Lunacy in 1899, in place of Goodwin Brown of New York City; salary, $5,000.
Three members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration in 1899, in place of William Purcell of Rochester, Henry C. Johnston of Astoria, and W. H. H. Webster of Buffalo; salaries, $3,000.
Inspector of Gas Meters in 1900, in place of James T. Stewart of New York City; salary, $5,000.
Two Commissioners of Quarantine, in place of F. H. Schroeder of Brooklyn, and E. J. Palmer of New York City; salaries, $2,500.
Health Officer of the Port of New York, in place of Dr. A. H. Doty of New York City; salary, $12,500.
Harbor Master of Albany, in place of William H. Steers.
Three members of the State Racing Commission, in 1900, in place of August Belmont of New York City, John Sanford of Amsterdam, and E. D. Morgan of Westbury Station, L. I.
Judge of the Court of Claims, in place of Judge George W. Beebe, in 1900; salary, $5,000.

REGISTRATION IN VILLAGES.

Attorney General Hancock's View as to the Basis of Population.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Attorney General Hancock, in an opinion rendered at the request of Lewis C. Platt of White Plains as to the method of determining the population of a village for the purpose of imposing personal registration, says:

"I am of the opinion that in villages incorporated under the general law, Chapter 414, Laws of 1897, the census taken in January last should be the criterion whether personal registration be required; that in villages which exist by virtue of a special charter, the last census taken therein under the direction of the village authorities, if such has been done, should be the rule, and that in villages controlled by a special charter which does not authorize an enumeration, the last State census should be followed in the matter of registration."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence Will Probably Be Nominated for Governor To-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—There seems to be little doubt that the Democratic Convention to-morrow will nominate Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence for Governor and Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham for the second place on the ticket.

There have been mutterings among some of the party leaders who gathered in the parlors and corridors of the Bay State House to-night in favor of some other man, and there were a few who thought that Henry B. Lovering of Lynn would draw out the veteran vote, but a somewhat vigorous Campaign Committee from Lawrence put what zest there was in the preliminary canvass for Bruce, and unless something unforeseen occurs in the meantime he will probably be the choice of the convention.

It is generally expected that those who are still opposed to the leaders now in power will postpone hostilities until another year, and this lack of opposition was the cause of the small attendance at the informal meeting of the party followers to-night.

As far as the resolutions are concerned the presence of George Fred Williams insures no backsliding from the Chicago platform, and there seems to be little indication that any compromise plank on the silver question will be advanced. The committee spent a number of hours in hard work, perfecting the resolutions. The principal features will be the denunciation of imperialism and the War Department. The usual planks in opposition to trusts, government by commissions, and one or two other State issues which have been in the platform for the past three or four years will also be allowed to remain.

The convention to-morrow will be called to order by Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke, and Philip J. Doherty of Charlestown will be made permanent Chairman, with his address as the keynote of the convention. Senator J. J. Flynn of Lawrence will nominate ex-Mayor Bruce of Lawrence, and the other nominations will follow in the usual order. It is expected that George Fred Williams will address the convention, and his speech will probably be one of the leading features of the day.

The dominant sentiment of the convention this year seems to be for harmony, and it is the hope of the leaders that the ground work for a united front for 1900 will be taken to-morrow.

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PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS

The Campaign to be Opened Today by the Notification of Candidates.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S CANVASS

He Promises to Break His Silence by Speaking in Brooklyn Next Week —May Outline the Work for the Party.

The Democrats will open their campaign to-day by the notification of the candiates nominated at the Syracuse convention. Preparatory work has been in progress ever since the ticket was put up, and even prior to that, but the open and vigorous work will be initiated by Justice Augustus Van Wyck to-night in his brief speech of acceptance. The campaign committee will to-morrow morning begin the actual canvass of the State.

Agreeable to the wishes of Mr. Van Wyck the programme of the notification ceremony, simple as it was planned, has been slightly changed. The nominee for Governor will be notified at his residence, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and the other candidates will be notified at the headquarters of the State Committee in the Hoffman House.

As now arranged, the plan is that the notification committee, which is the State Executive Committee, will meet in the headquarters early in the evening. All the nominees, except Justice Van Wyck, will meet with the committee. The committee and nominees will then go to Brooklyn, where Mr. Van Wyck will be formally notified about 8 or 8:30 P. M.

After this short ceremony Mr. Van Wyck will accompany the committee and other nominees back to this city and to the headquarters of the State Committee, where the ceremony of notification will be completed.

It is not expected that there will be any set speeches. Each nominee will, it is said, accept the nomination in a few words, handing to the Chairman of the Notification Committee a formal written acceptance. The only speech of any length will be that by Frederick C. Schraub, who will make the formal notification. Mr. Schraub was permanent Chairman of the Syracuse convention. Mr. Van Wyck, it is said, will make only a few remarks, accepting the nomination and expressing his appreciation of the honor. He will not touch upon the issues of the campaign or outline his own plan of work.

The Executive Committee was appointed by the convention as a committee on notification. It is composed of the following members: Chairman, P. H. McCarren, Perry Belmont, John F. Carroll, John Whalen, Mayor Malloy of Troy, Andrew McLean of Brooklyn, Charles N. Bulger, John W. Weber, John J. Kennedy, Arthur C. Fields, and S. S. Taylor. Frank Campbell, the Chairman; John F. Gaynor, treasurer, and James N. Carlisle, secretary, of the State Committee, are also made members ex-officio of the Committee on Notification.

It is understood that Richard Croker, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, and other prominent Tammany leaders will be present, both at the home of Augustus Van Wyck and at the headquarters of the State Committee to witness the notification.

Justice Van Wyck has promised to break his long silence by making a speech in Brooklyn early next week. The reticence of the Justice and of his brother, the Mayor of New York, has almost become proverbial. Mr. Croker voiced the general opinion of the Democrats when he said Sunday: "Those Van Wycks don't talk much," and he commended their astute reticence at the proper time.

But Augustus Van Wyck has decided that in his campaign there is much to be said, and that ought to be said. He will, it is understood, set an example to his campaign leaders by taking the stump energetically in behalf of the platform and of the ticket. His first speech will be made, it is said, at a big mass meeting that has been arranged for at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to ratify the action of the Syracuse convention. It is expected that the speech will lay down the lines of argument upon which the canvass will be made, and the plan upon which the work will be conducted by party leaders.

The date of this ratification meeting has not yet been determined. It was at first decided to hold the meeting this week, but it has been found expedient to postpone it beyond Sunday. Other speakers have not yet been selected, but it is thought that Elliot Danforth and Andrew McLean will be on hand.

The Democratic Campaign Committee purposes having two big ratifications this side the East River after Oct. 12, when the judicial nominations will have been made, so that all nominations may be ratified at the same time. Both meetings will be held in Tammany Hall, and will be two weeks apart.

Meanwhile the Campaign Committee has opened its headquarters in the Wigwam and has begun active work. It has arranged a list of speakers to be sent out into different parts of the State, as they may be wanted, and is now preparing a great quantity of campaign literature. Tammany Hall will have charge of the campaign in this city, and the Campaign Committee will devote itself to the rest of the State.

The enthusiasts among the Democrats are wearing a new campaign button that is creating comment on the part of Republicans. It has on its face the legend "Teddy, the Dodger."

COLORED DEMOCRATS START.

One Hundred Delegates to the Syracuse Convention Leave Town.

One hundred delegates to the Convention of Colored Democrats of the State of New York, to be held to-day at Syracuse, assembled at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the United Colored Democracy of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, 156 West Fifty-third Street, and under the marshalship of President Edward E. Cox were escorted to the West Shore Ferry by 1,000 tried and true colored Democrats. The delegates left two hours later by special train over the West Shore Railroad. The delegates, attired in Prince Alberts, striped trousers, and high hats, made an imposing and impressing appearance. The line was headed by a brass band and carried appropriate banners. The line of march was through Fifty-third Street to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to the ferry, and the procession attracted much attention on the march. The delegation will be joined by similar bodies at Albany and other cities and towns en route.

The convention, having for its object the organization of the colored voters of the State into one solid Democratic phalanx, to indorse the Dtmocratic State ticket, and to map out a line of aggressive campaign work, will be opened this morning by Mayor McGuire at Syracuse. The deliberations will consume one day.

Nominated for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS—Second District, Frederick H. Gillett, Republican; Third District, Joseph H. Walker, Republican; Fourth District, George W. Weymouth, Republican; Eighth District, Samuel W. McCall, Republican.

Rhode Island—First District, Charles H. Tilley, Prohibitionist; Second District, Leonard Watrous, Prohibitionist.

SILVER DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

Committee Appointed to Further Bimetallism—W. H. Harvey Manager of Its Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has appointed ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri; ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois; Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado to act in conjunction with himself as a committee on ways and means. This committee addressed the following letter to William H. Harvey (Coin) of this city:

The undersigned Committee on Ways and Means to further the cause of bimetallism and the overthrow of corrupt Republican domination of this country, tenders you the position of general manager of its work. You will observe that the committee represents not only the Democratic Party, but the allied forces that are working with it for the protection of the Republic and free institutions, and it is in a spirit of harmony and true patriotism that we desire your assistance.

Mr. Harvey has notified the committee of his acceptance of the position, and has opened an office in the Unity Building in this city. He has given up the editorship of The Patriots' Bulletin, the official organ of the Patriots of America, which organization he founded after the campaign of 1896. It is understood that the subscriptions of The Bulletin are to be transferred to The New Time.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Manhattan Club will give a reception on Saturday night to Augustus Van Wyck and the other Democratic nominees of the Syracuse Convention.

***

The Union League Club of Brooklyn will give a reception to Col. Roosevelt on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, when the general public will be admitted at that hour to shake hands with the Colonel and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. "Democrats are welcome," says Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on Political Affairs. "It can do them no harm, and may do them much good."

***

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that all the deputies have been appointed. There are 300 regular Republicans, 300 regular Democrats, and 100 specials of independent organizations.

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The Germans are taking an active interest in the State campaign on account of their opposition to the Raines law. It is said by leaders in the German-American Citizens' Union that the German voters may be counted upon for the Democratic ticket, as Col. Theodore Roosevelt has made himself obnoxious to them because of his strict enforcement of the liquor laws. They also wish to aid in the overthrow of the party that is responsible for the law itself. The Union will hold a meeting this week to take action in regard to the present State campaign.

***

An effort to make the Republican campaign as spectacular and full of hurrah as possible will be made if the sanction of the State Committee can be obtained by Henry Hamilton and Charles C. Overton of Brooklyn. Overton has conceived the idea that a campaign closely resembling the log cabin and hard cider fight of 1840 will pull Roosevelt through. Hamilton, who is a liveryman by profession, has a great stage coach which he calls "The Pride of the Nation." He and Overton have bought ten of the Rough Riders' horses, and it is their idea to have eight of these horses attached to the stage, three Rough Riders in uniform in the stage, and two as outriders on the leading pair of horses. There is to be a brass band and three or four campaign speakers. The stage is to start from the Battery and go over the old post road to Buffalo. Overton received yesterday a letter from Col. Roosevelt indorsing the plan.

***

The selection of candidates for the position of Supreme Court Justice to succeed Augustus Van Wyck and Jesse Johnson, whose term will soon expire, forms an interesting topic of discussion among Brooklyn Republicans. Justice Van Wyck's resignation enables Gov. Black, if he so desires, to appoint a Justice before the nominating convention meets. There is a feeling among Brooklyn Republicans that a man from that borough should be selected to fill the vacancy caused by Van Wyck's resignation. Col. Michael J. Dady favors the nomination of Frederick A. Ward. Ex-Senator Charles T. Russell is also being boomed as Van Wyck's successor. He is backed for the nomination by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury. As Kings County was opposed to the renomination of Gov. Black, many Brooklyn Republicans believe that he will seek revenge in the appointment of Senator Lexow as Justice Van Wyck's successor. Justice Johnson, it is generally believed, will be named to succeed himself.

***

Richard Croker called at the real estate office of his partner, Peter F. Meyer, 111 Broadway, yesterday. He had a number of callers, including Commissioner of Jurors Welde. He would not talk politics, except to say that everything was going well for Democratic success in the State.

***

Senator P. H. McCarren said yesterday that from information he had obtained he is sure that nearly all the gold Democrats will support the regular Democratic State ticket. He said that he has the best of authority for saying that Mr. Vay Wyck and the platform are entirely satisfactory to most of the men who supported Palmer and Buckner or who voted for McKinley, to insure the victory of sound money.

***

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was expected in the city yesterday, to take charge of the committee, but he did not arrive. He left his home, at Bath, night before last.

***

Probably the first public appearance of Rough Riders—excepting, of course, Col. Roosevelt himself—in the campaign will be at Wellsville on Thursday night. Color Sergeant Wright and Trooper Garrison will speak there in a Roosevelt meeting. Color Sergeant Wright in a Silver Democrat when at home in the Southwest.

***

Both parties are selecting candidates for the House of Representatives and for the State Senate. War-record men are to figure heavily in the campaign, and the Democrats are matching their San Juan heroes with the Republican San Juan heroes. In the Fourteenth district Capt. William Astor Chanler, who organized a Cuban regiment and afterward displayed conspicuous gallantry before Santiago, has been selected as the nominee for Congress against Lemuel E. Quigg. Representatives Cummings, Sulzer, and McClellan will be renominated by the Democrats, and Jefferson M. Levy is likely to be selected for nomination in the Thirteenth district to oppose Col. John Jacob Astor. In the Eighth district the Democrats will probably name Andrew J. Cormick against John Murray Mitchell. Yesterday ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt called at Police Headquarters and procured the certificates of the delegates elected on primary election day to the Democratic Congressional Conventions. The Republican certificates were delivered Saturday to the Republican organization.

HENRY GEORGE DECLINES

He Refuses to Run for Governor on the Silver Democratic Ticket.

H. M. McDONALD SUCCEEDS HIM

O. F. Snyder May Not Run for Attorney General and the Silver Headquarters Will Not Be at the Union Square Hotel.

The Chicago Platform Democrats had much to trouble them yesterday, but for every seeming blow to the party organization a remedy was soon found. Henry George, son of the late famous single taxer of the same name, sent a letter in which he said he could not accept the nomination for Governor, and H. M. McDonald, who presided at the convention which selected Mr. George, was quickly named to fill the vacancy. When Mr. McDonald earlier in the day received a telegram from Ole F. Snyder, the nominee for Attorney General, saying he would be unable to make the race, Ezra A. Tuttle of Brooklyn, a member of the Notification Committee, was picked out to fill the place. As a final blow, the proprietor of the Union Square Hotel declined to let the party use his hotel longer as a headquarters. A new place was soon found, however.

Henry George's letter of declination is dated Sunday, at Fort Hamilton, and is addressed to Willis J. Abbott, Samuel Seabury, and Ezra A. Tuttle, composing the Notification Committee. He says:

It is a great honor to be judged worthy of the suffrages of one's fellow-citizens, and it is an especial honor to receive the nomination of a party striving for pure politics and economic freedom, and I deeply appreciate the action of the party of Chicago platform Democrats in nominating me for the high office of Governor of the State of New York. But after careful consideration I must decline the nomination, for I am persuaded that by pursuing uninterruptedly the duty of writing my father's biography—a duty to my father's memory and to the cause to which he gave his life—I can do more for the principles of freedom than I could by engaging actively in politics.

For, at a time when the two great political machines must excite public attention over the questions of the war and the criminal scandals growing out of it, I cannot enter the questions of official corruption and mismanagement in the State, the more remote, though far greater economic questions would be lost sight of, and thus an independent fight would not stand on the merit of its principles, but get only such scant attention in the public eye as might be diverted from the fight over political debauchery.

I should say, moreover, in justice to myself and to those who honestly advance the silver question to the rank of first importance that I am, no more than my father was, an advocate of free coinage. He condemned its economic soundness, being, in fact, a believer in neither gold nor silver, but in credit or paper money. He supported the Chicago platform not on account of, but in spite of, its advocacy of free silver, because he believed that in other respects it stood for the principle of freedom; because it took the side of the weak as against that of the monopolists—because it sided with the house of Want against the house of Have. I am in entire accord with these views, and I think it proper to state them frankly that there may be no room for misunderstanding on the part of any.

"At this time," said Mr. George yesterday, "I have no intention of taking part in the campaign. I shall not advise the Chicago Platform Democrats on whether or not they shall support Judge Van Wyck. I think they are perfectly honest and believe they are acting for the best interests of the principles involved. I do not care to say anything which might injure them. As to myself, I will hold myself open as a free citizen to act as my best judgment may dictate. At present I do not care to say whether I shall support Justice Van Wyck or not. I may say something on that subject later on."

Ole F. Snyder, in saying he could not accept the nomination for Attorney General, said that important legal business would take him out of the State during the campaign. In place of Mr. Snyder, said Mr. McDonald, "we have nominated Ezra A. Tuttle, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn. It is understood that Mr. Tuttle will accept the nomination if Mr. Snyder finds himself in a position where he will have to decline."

The silver headquarters during the campaign will be at 119 East Twenty-third Street, last year they occupied rooms in the Union Square Hotel, and, according to Mr. Neumuller, the proprietor, they wanted to have their headquarters there again, but the hotel management objected. Mr. Neumuller said yesterday:

"I allowed the silver Democrats to make their headquarters in the hotel when Henry George was running on account of my friendship for Mr. George. I was a great friend of Mr. George's. He used to visit me and I used to visit at his home. But having the headquarters here did a good deal of damage to the hotel. Men went about the parlors smoking cigars and cigarette and spitting tobacco juice on the carpets and planting their muddy boots in the plush upholstered chairs. They threw cigar stubs at pictures and bric-à-brac, and knocked down the supports of mirrors and lighting fixtures. They paid me for the use of the rooms, but this did not compensate me for the damage they did at the hotel. The Union Square Hotel is very small, there being only eighty-eight rooms. The guests are respectable people and were disturbed by the politicians coming in at all hours of the night and becoming boisterous. I lost no money aside from the damage and the few checks which were cashed at the desk for politicians for small sums and which were not honored by the banks. Last Friday they came here and raised a fuss again, and I concluded that these had best not come here again this year."

Henry M. McDonald, the man named as candidate for Governor, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1851. Left an orphan at an early age, Mr. McDonald was obliged to earn his own living as a farm hand. He attended night schools, and at the age of eighteen obtained a first-class teacher's certificate. He then taught school and made money enough to take him through Princeton College, being graduated from that institution in 1878. He studied law in the office of John N. Beckley, City Attorney of Rochester, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this State in 1879. He practiced law for four years, and then went to Pierre, S. D., where he engaged in banking. He came to this city in 1891, and has since been actively engaged in financial business here. Mr. McDonald is President of the New York Bimetallic Association.

COLORED DEMOCRATS' PLANS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Two hundred delegates are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow to attend the convention of the colored Democratic State organization, which will hold sessions in the City Hall.

Chairman Charles E. Brown, who arrived this evening, states that it will be the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held by the organization. The delegates will parade, and will be welcomed at the City Hall by Mayor James K. McGuire. Two sessions will be held, at which officers will be elected and an aggressive campaign throughout the State organized in the interests of the Democracy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—The large stock barns owned by the estate of S. C. Wells at Le Roy were burned to-day. They were occupied by the Dreamland Dairy, all of the apparatus of which, with hay and grain, was destroyed. Loss, $25,000.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Meacham Lake Hotel and a group of detached buildings, including the Johnston cottage, were burned this morning with all their contents. The loss is estimated at more than $16,000, with an insurance of $9,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:35 A. M.—656 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; F. Brennan; damage, $125.

12:10 P. M.—457 West Thirty-first Street; S. Marshall; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—442 West Fifty-fourth Street; Kate Ryan; damage, $15.

1:45 P. M.—47 Catherine Street; T. Conell & Co.; damage slight.

8 P. M.—27½ Allen Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—1,487 Avenue A; Francis Burke; damage slight.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Grocers Sell It.
H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
Manufacturers.

A competitor advertises: "The odd-cent prices find no favor here." Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Artistic Pottery.

Nowhere else in America can be found such a large variety of FANCY POTTERY and Bric-a-brac, including full lines of such well known factories as the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sevres, Minton, Saxony, and a host of others being represented.

Attention is called to some choice examples in Royal Blue Ware, with rich gold tracing and classical paintings from our Rudolstadt Pottery; every piece a work of art, but offered at bargain, not high art prices.

We have marked down a few lots of earlier importations, not that they are not desirable goods, but simply because it is a tradition with us never to carry goods over from one season to another, when a lower price will sell it.

The Latest Austrian China Wonder.

Special attention is called to an entirely new and beautiful decoration, "Cobalt and Pearl," a combination of color heretofore considered impossible to be produced on china. It is exquisitely finished in gold tracings, also in floral decorations in Dinner, Tea and Breakfast ware, and also in great variety of small fancy articles for the bureau or cabinet.

Connoisseurs of ceramics will find the above collection exceedingly interesting and unique, as it cannot be found elsewhere in this country.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Closing Out Delft China.

One of the sensations of these great sales will be the closing out of our entire stock of Delft China. No such sale ever before occurred in the china business in New York. We have gone through the entire line and marked prices down to almost half their former figures. Here are a few general prices:—

BLUE DELFT CHINA Dinner Plates, per dozen, from 4.44 to 2.97

BLUE DELFT CHINA Breakfast Plates, per dozen, from 3.96 to 2.28

BLUE DELFT CHINA Tea Plates, per dozen, from 2.58 to 1.69

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

KINGS COUNTY CANDIDATES

Democratic Congressional Nominations Made in Four Districts.

CAPT. B. T. CLAYTON TO RUN

Commander of Troop C Selected in the Fourth—Convention in the Fifth District Postponed.

The Democrats of Brooklyn made their Congressional nominations last night, except in the Fifth District, where an adjournment was taken. In every case the nomination was made without friction, and entire harmony reigned. The candidates are:

Second District—John J. Fitzgerald.
Third District—Edmund H. Driggs.
Fourth District—Bertram T. Clayton.
Sixth District—Mitchell May.

As far as Brooklyn is concerned, the Republicans are not to have a monopoly of war heroes as candidates. The most interesting contest in Kings County will be conducted in the Fourth District, where a veteran of the Spanish war—Capt. Clayton of Troop C—will be the candidate. Capt. Clayton's popularity in Brooklyn has been shown in the tremendous ovations given to him and his men since their return from the front. Troop C was the only Brooklyn military organization which was under fire, and its gallantry in Puerto Rico, when with revolvers it stood its ground against Spanish artillery, has endeared it to the hearts of Brooklynites. At the great military celebration on Saturday no regiment, and no detachment, not even the Brooklyn veterans of the Seventy-first, got such a tremendous reception as that accorded to Capt. Clayton and the men of Troop C.

In the other districts the candidates are Driggs, Fitzgerald, and May. Driggs is the Congressman who wrested the banner Republican district of Brooklyn from that party in 1897, when he ran to fill the vacancy created by Congressman Wilson's resignation. Fitzgerald and May have never held office.

The convention in the Second District, which was held at the Jefferson Building, on Boerum Place, lasted about twenty minutes. John J. Fitzgerald, a young lawyer, was slated as the nominee. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, who has been out of favor with the organization for some time, was talked of by his friends, and there was some expectation of a fight. But Ridgway evidently realized the hopelessness of opposition, for no attempt was made to secure his nomination.

Michael J. Cummings presided, and resolutions indorsing the work of the Syracuse Convention were adopted. The speech nominating Mr. Fitzgerald was made by Matthew McKenna of the Fourth Assembly District. Fitzgerald received all the votes in the convention. He will have to oppose Denis M. Hurley, the present representative.

The work of the convention in the Third District, which was held at Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street, was cut and dried, and the programme went through without a hitch. Bridge Commissioner Shea called the meeting to order, and James McCoy Gray was elected Chairman and Walter Keenan Secretary. As soon as nominations were called for, James McCann, of the Twenty-ninth Ward nominated Congressman Driggs. The nomination was seconded in half-minute speeches by several delegates, and Driggs was nominated without a dissenting voice. The candidate was escorted to the platform by a committee consisting of John F. White, William J. Roach, and Joseph Michaels.

He was warmly cheered, and made a brief speech of thanks. He said that he appreciated the honor of this nomination even more than he did that of 1897, for it meant that his constituents were satisfied with his work in the great war Congress of 1898. Mr. Driggs ridiculed the idea that the Third District was hopelessly Republican, and said that if the Democrats of the district would stand by him he would make a fight that would place the district in the Democratic column as surely as in 1897. Mr. Driggs's opponent is William A. Prendergast, whom he defeated last year.

Capt. Clayton's nomination in the Fourth District went through with the same unanimity as the other nominations. The convention was held at Turn Hall, 197 Sumpter Street, and was called to order by Frederick Bailey. After the Captain's nomination, which was made by a unanimous vote, a committee was appointed to bring him before the convention. The committee returned after a short wait, with the report that Capt. Clayton was too ill to thank the delegates for

INDEPENDENTS MAY HALT

Everett P. Wheeler Thinks the State Movement May Be Abandoned.

CITIZENS JOIN REPUBLICANS

Will Co-operate on Senate and Assembly Nominations—Central City Committee Meeting Shows Indication of a Split on State Movement.

Developments at the meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union in their headquarters, East Twenty-third Street, last night caused the prediction that the State ticket would be withdrawn before the campaign is much older, and that unless this is done a serious split would occur between those identified with the union, so far at it relates to municipal affairs, and those who have branched out from the parent body and are now conducting the independent State movement.

The meeting of the Central Committee, at which R. Fulton Cutting presided, was executive. It developed a spirit of acerbity between those connected with the two movements, which came out afterward, despite the efforts of some of those present to make it appear that the situation was harmonious.

The meeting was taken up largely in the discussion of a report in answer to the letter signed by Charles Stewart Smith and others, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, protesting against the indorsement of State officers by the Central Committee, and the use of the emblem by the Independents. The reply, after a hot discussion, was sent to the Executive Committee for amendment, to be again discussed at a special meeting this week, which it may be given out, or at the regular meeting next Monday night.

The gist of this reply, it was said, was that the right to use the emblem was not the question, but that the Central Committee only defended that right, and that it would set out to prove that Messrs. Smith and Hornblower and their conferres are on the wrong track.

ONE MAN'S EXPLANATION.

In explanation of the committee's attitude one of the committee said:

"It is our idea that the Citizens' Union should enter into State politics to bring about purity of elections, not necessarily as a State party, but as a municipal party having an interest in the welfare of the State and city."

Everett P. Wheeler, one of the Central Committee opposed to the State ticket, made the statement that, in his opinion, the State ticket would be abandoned. It was foolish and inexpedient now, he said, to have such a ticket in the field. R. Fulton Cutting, he added, had come around to this way of thinking, and so had William Bennett and A. S. Frissel.

Mr. Wheeler intimated a lack of harmony in the committee on the State movement, and this was borne out later by John De Witt Warner and Isaac H. Klein, who declared that the ticket would go through and be voted for.

The other interesting development last night was the recent agreement between the Citizens' Union managers and the Republican managers on the Assembly and Senatorial nominations, to save the State the trouble of Republicans.

The Bar Association, which favors the renomination of Justices Cohen and Daly and the nomination of Hamilton Odell for the Supreme Court, has been an intermediary between the two bodies, with Everett P. Wheeler as one of the active agents.

Senator Platt, it was said, foreseeing the probability of losing some Assemblymen and Senators, had suggested the negotiations, and it had been agreed to co-operate with the Citizens' Union in all districts where it is thought they have a chance for victory. These districts include the Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and, possibly, the Sixteenth.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

On the question of legislative members the Independents and Central City Committee are practically unanimous. Resolutions to this effect, and embodying the indorsement of the three Justices, were presented by Everett P. Wheeler at a meeting of the Campaign Committee, which followed the Central gathering, and passed together with two amendments. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, Questions of National and State politics are exciting great public interest in the approaching election, and such questions do not come within the sphere of the Citizens' Union, and

Whereas, Three Justice of the Supreme Court are to be elected at the approaching election for the First Judicial Department, which comprises the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York is also to be elected,

And Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the City of New York that the candidates to be elected for such offices should be men of high character, extensive experience, and signal ability, who may be expected in the discharge of their high judicial functions, to act with freedom from the dictation of their political parties,

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union continues with the utmost possible vigor, the organization of political associations in the various Assembly districts to the end that the union will be prepared to make nominations and conduct an aggressive campaign for non-partisan municipal government in the next city election.

Resolved, That the union will interrogate candidates nominated by the various political parties for the Senate and Assembly, with reference to their principles of action if elected, upon any measures relating to the City of New York and the sub-divisions thereof.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union make no nominations this Fall except for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department, comprising the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and for a Judge of the City Court of New York, that it co-operate in reference to such nominations with the Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Bar Association of the City of New York, with the view of nominating such candidates for judicial office as shall be approved by the bar of the City of New York, irrespective of political affiliations, and that in making such nominations the Union will select from those nominated by other organizations such persons as in their opinion, after conference with said Committee on Judicial Nominations, shall appear to be most fitted for the judicial offices for which they may be respectively nominated.

Resolved, That the matter of calling a public meeting with reference to the judicial nominations which may be made during the present campaign be laid over until a subsequent meeting, when it can be ascertained what candidates shall be put in nomination by the various political parties.

To this were added the following paragraphs, presented respectively by Isaac H. Klein and John M. Weed:

Provided, however, that separate nominations for the Senate and Assembly may be made in separate Senatorial and Assembly districts if in the judgment of the Executive Committee and the District Committee of such Assembly district it is expedient so to do.

Resolved, That the action of the Central City Committee in recommending the nomination of Daly, Cohen, and Odell be confirmed, and that the committee appointed by the Central City Committee to secure signatures to certificates of their nominations be directed to proceed with procuring signatures.

LETTER FROM PAUL FULLER.

The following letter from Paul Fuller, Chairman of the Independent State Committee, giving a history of the State movement, referring particularly to the use of the State emblem and suggesting a way out of the present difficulty, was read. It is addressed to the Central City Committee:

On Sept. 9 the Independent Citizens' Committee placed in nomination a full State ticket, made up of candidates whose character and public careers were such as to justify the confidence that if elected they could be relied upon for an honest and independent administration of public affairs untrammeled by the dictation of faction leaders or party bosses.

Your committee, in furtherance of the purpose of the Citizens' Union, which was to secure for the City of New York what the Independent Citizens' Committee sought to secure for the State, found it expedient to seek the aid of the Independent Citizens' movement in order to assure to the Citizens' Union's local candidates for judicial officers and for the Senate and Assembly the great advantage of a full column on the ballot and the co-operation of voters throughout the State in securing legislators of recognized independence and public spirit. And to that end your committee on Sept. 12 passed resolutions approving the nomination of a full State ticket by the Independent Citizens' Committee, pledging its assistance to the ticket, and authorizing the use by such committee of the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union, thus securing to the Union's local candidates the full vote of those in sympathy with its principles, through the aid of a full State ticket with the advantage of an emblem and a party column on the ballots.

Immediately upon receipt of such authorization the Independent Citizens' Committee prepared the requisite nomination petitions bearing the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union, and circulated them throughout the State. On the night of the 24th inst., the Independent Citizens' Committee was advised of the desertion of Col. Roosevelt, who had theretofore assented to the use of his name at the head of their ticket. Since then the public prints have given circulation to rumors that the legality of your action is called in question, and that it is objected to by citizens who last year co-operated with the union in its efforts to elect a Mayor in opposition to both political factions seeking control of the city.

The Independent Citizens' Committee has no desire to take advantage of an act whose legality can be questioned. They have no desire to insist upon a co-operation which is not the full, free, and unanimous action of the body which you represent. They therefore unhesitatingly release you from any obligation incurred by your resolution of the 12th inst. and invite you to recall the authorization therein conferred for the use of the name and emblem of the union. This action can best be taken by presenting to the Secretary of State a protest against the use of the name and emblem of the union; the Independent Citizens' Committee will acquiesce in your protest, and the Secretary of State will then have the power to assign to their ticket a new name and a new emblem.

In this way the minimum of harm will have been done to the Independent movement by the projected change, and your committee, freed from the criticisms of those who questioned your action, will be once more in complete accord with the membership which cast the vote of 150,000 in 1897, and which will doubtless increase it in the next municipal contest.

The letter was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Small Towns Choose Officers and Vote on Local Issues.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—The famous "Little Town" elections were held in Connecticut to-day, 162 of the 168 towns in the State electing officials of the town governments, in many cases voting on the liquor license question, and in a few instances settling permanently or temporarily the question involving the abandonment of the district school system in favor of consolidated schools under town auspices. The towns and cities not participating in these unique elections were Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby, and Naugatuck.

Returns up to midnight had been received from 130 towns of the 162 voting, and the tables show Republican victories in 92 towns, Democratic success in 32, and the election of split tickets in 6.

Full returns from all the towns in the election of 1897 showed 101 towns to be Republican, 28 Democratic, and 33 divided.

Comparing the full returns of last year with the returns received thus far from to-day's elections, the Republicans have lost nine towns, while the Democrats have gained four. However, of the thirty-two towns missing to-night, seventeen went Republican last year, five Democratic, and ten were divided. In view of the fact that many of the missing towns are in conceded Republican strongholds, it is believed that the full figures of this year will show but little change from those of 1897.

The most notable gains made by the Democrats were in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties. There was little change in the liquor license situation. Comparatively little interest was taken in the elections except as they are taken by some as straws indicating the tendencies of the coming November contests.

In three cities, Norwalk, South Norwalk, and New London, city elections were also held, but the counts at a late hour had not been completed.

MILLIONS OF BUTTERFLIES.

Enormous and Brilliant Swarm Fills the Air and Astonishes the People of Wichita, Kansas.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 3.—Of all the strange phenomena that have ever been observed in this section it seems the most unprecedented occurred here to-day in the form of an enormous swarm of butterflies.

The day was extremely hot and unusually still. Only two other days in the year registered a higher degree of heat, the thermometer standing 104 in the shade at 2 o'clock. The first of the butterflies began to be noticeable about 3:15 in the afternoon, and soon literally filled the air. They all were going in a southerly direction. They were not as plentiful in the business portion as just outside, where there were lawns, but it seemed that there could be no room for any more.

Comparatively few seemed inclined to alight, but when any did so each wire was a long line of brilliant, vibrating color. They seemed to pass around the trees and scarcely any touched the ground. From a short distance they resembled a heavy shower of Autumn leaves. The varieties known as papilio ajax or the larger yellow and the danaisarchippus or brown, seemed to be the most plentiful, especially the latter.

The fluttering of so many wings produced a somewhat dizzy sensation upon the observer. Although there were countless millions of them there was no sound except that of the gentlest and scarcely perceptible purr. After passing near the ground they seemed to mount up high in the air to the southward until they were lost in the distance. They continued passing until within a half hour of sunset, when it seemed they had all passed.

It is supposed that the butterflies are a swarm driven out of Colorado by the forest fires.

SICK FROM MONTAUK.

The Yacht Red Cross Brings Fifteen Patients from Camp Wikoff.

The yacht Red Cross arrived from Montauk Point yesterday with fifteen sick soldiers, who were landed at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and distributed to hospitals, under the direction of Major Appel, as follows:

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.
BOYDEN, Walter, private, Co. M, Second Infantry; typhoid.
CAMPBELL, James M., private, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry; ——.
CHERRY, Charles C., private, Troop F., First Volunteer Cavalry; typhoid fever.
CUTLER, George, private, Co. G, Second Infantry; typhoid.
HOUGHTON, Clark, private, Co. K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; typhoid.
KUHLMAN, Albert C., private, detached from Second Infantry; typhoid.
McCALUM, Elmer, private, Company L, Second Infantry; typhoid.
MEANEY, Thomas, Corporal, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; typhoid.
REYNOLDS, John F., private, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; typhoid.
SCHOONMAKER, B., private, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; typhoid.
SHAW, James A., private, Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry; typhoid fever.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.
MORLEY, Edwin, Corporal, Company E, Eighth Ohio; typhoid.
WORTHINGTON, William, private, band, Eighth Ohio; typhoid.

WOMAN'S RELIEF.
RONNE, Elias E., Sergeant, Battery H, Fourth Artillery; typhoid.

There were said to be about 160 sick still at Camp Wikoff.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Masterson celebrated their golden wedding last night at their home, 169 West Sixty-third Street. Peter Masterson is one of the oldest and best known firemen in the city, and is Chairman of the Trustees of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. He was born in this city on Christmas Day, 1829, and his wife is two years his junior. He is said to have joined the Fire Department when only four years old, when he ran after Engine No. 3. When twenty-one years old he joined Engine No. 36, at Seventieth Street and Broadway, and in 1852 he organized the Black Joke Company. He has been connected with many other companies. Many old-time firemen and all the members of Mr. and Mrs. Masterson's family were at the reception last night.

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

HANNA ADVISES ACTIVITY

Says Republicans Must Not Lose the Congressional Elections Through Over-Confidence.

PROSPECT OF CLOSE CONTESTS

Sixty Congressmen Were Elected Two Years Ago by Majorities of Less Than 1,000 Votes—The Situation in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Although the Republicans are of the opinion that they will win in the Congressional elections, and so maintain their control of Congress and enable the Administration to carry out its policy without embarrassment, it is evident that Senator Hanna plainly shares the anxiety of the campaign managers lest something has happened to deprive the dominant party of a share of the approval of the voters.

The Senator, who is assumed to reflect in some measure the feelings of the President, does not conceal his anxiety lest the Republicans allow themselves to be misled by assuming that the majorities by which they won two years ago are to be repeated without special and laborious efforts in the districts. He has given his views for publication, to stimulate the activity of Republicans.

"You will see," said Mr. Hanna, before he left for New York, "the exact situation of the campaign at present when I recall to you that in 1896 there were sixty Congressional districts in which members were elected by a majority of less than 1,000 votes. This was true of Democrats as well as of Republicans. The majority of these districts were carried by less than 500 plurality, and you can see at once how important it is to arouse interest and activity in these districts. The Republicans must not let the Democrats get ahead of them in this way. It may be every vote of a Republican majority in the House, and it is to the interest not only of the Republicans, but of the country at large, that the next House should be in accord with the President, so as to carry out his policy and sustain him in the great matters of State and of Government which are to come before the next House.

"History shows that usually the Congress elected during the middle of an Administration has a majority adverse to the dominant party. There are many reasons for this action by the people, the chief among them being the apathy among the voters and the result of patronage. The offices have been distributed and the men who worked in the Presidential campaign with the hope or reward afterward have either secured places or have been disappointed, and they lose interest in the Congressional election or remain away from the polls because of their disappointment. We do not want history repeated this year, and, as I have said, it is to the interest of the whole country to have the House of Representatives in accord with the President.

"The Republican Party has carried out its pledges made at St. Louis as far as a Senate opposed to us has enabled us to do. The prediction that prosperity would follow the election of McKinley has been verified, and no one dare dispute this. The country is now prosperous because confidence has been restored, and the question at the polls this Fall will be whether we shall maintain that confidence and keep prosperity or shall unsettle conditions again. The war has been successfully waged, and our victories have been great and glorious. There are tremendous questions yet to be solved, and the President's policy in regard to these matters is to be carried out. Shall we have a Congress willing to aid him in the wonderfully successful policy he has already pursued, or will the people of the United States, by their votes, declare our war a failure and refuse to sustain the President?

"There is another question, also, in the Congressional elections, and that is the financial one. By the Republican victory in 1896, the country declared that silver was no longer an issue. But the Democratic Party is still declaring it is an issue, and in all the State Conventions held so far, except Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, the Chicago platform has been reaffirmed. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his speech at St. Louis in August last, stated that silver as an issue was not dead and would not be until the Democratic Party declared it so. He stated that the Democratic fight would be made at this election on this issue, and would be continued as long as the Democratic Party saw fit. With the official head of the Democratic Committee thus declaring the issue for this campaign, it remains for the people to again show by their votes whether silver is really an issue in National affairs or not."

Representative Hepburn, whose district in Iowa is considered to be in some danger, says the majorities in his State may be reduced, but that the Republicans will carry every district in the State.

USURY IN ST. LOUIS.

Employes of Telegraph Companies at War with "Money Sharks."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—Gov. Stephens, Police Commissioner Hawes, and Chief of Police Campbell, who have inaugurated a war on the usurers of this city, have returned from New York, where they went to see officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company and get them to rescind a rule under which employes were discharged when served with a garnishment.

For years employes of the telegraph companies, as well as those of railroads and other concerns in St. Louis, have suffered from exorbitant interest charges made by so-called "money sharks" for loans. In some cases as high as 40 per cent. per month has been paid by those luckless enough to have to borrow money. This had become such a burden that, it is said, more than one man has given up trying to pay accumulated interest and committed suicide.

Recently the telegraphers of St. Louis started a club to fight the usurers, and now the matter has been taken up in this city by Police Commissioner Harry B. Hawes, a prominent attorney, who announces that he will proceed against any of the usurers where proper cases are presented, free of charge.

It is stated that while the party that went to New York failed to secure a complete annulment of the rule calling for the dismissal of offending employes, it did receive a promise that the rule would be used only in the most flagrant cases.

The outcome of the fight is looked for with interest, as its results may be far reaching.

Bannigan Will Agreement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3.—The widow of Joseph Bannigan, millionaire rubber manufacturer, and the executors under his will have come to an amicable agreement regarding Mrs. Bannigan's allowance. Under the will Mrs. Bannigan was allowed the use of the homestead estate and an annuity of $15,000, and her attorneys were ordered to contest the probate of the will. The appeal was to have been filed to-day, Mrs. Bannigan claiming her dower rights. The attorneys refuse to say anything about the terms of the agreement.

Two Chelsea (Mass.) Men Drowned.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—According to information received in Chelsea, the bodies of James McNeish, Jr., and Frank C. Morse of that city, were found in the lake near Merry Pond, close by Kineo, this morning. The bodies will be brought to this city, and arrangements will be made for the funeral. The young men have been missing for a week. They started out on a hunting trip in a canoe, which later was found.

Plymouth Woolen Company Assigns.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Plymouth Woolen Company, composed of Henry Sawyer and Roswell S. Douglass, assigned to-day. Isaac Williams is the assignee. The amount of liabilities and assets is not definitely known at present. The mill is busy with orders, has been working overtime, and it is expected the creditors will agree to let it run while an adjustment is being made. A heavy grade of woolen suiting is made by this mill.

A State Conference of Charities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The State Board of Charities, at a meeting to be held in this city on Oct. 12, will appoint a committee to organize a State conference of charities and corrections. This conference will include representatives from all charitable institutions and societies of the State, who will meet at stated periods for the purpose of discussing establishing uniformity and correcting abuses in charitable work in this State.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Linen Facts. We have been steadily purchasing for the last six months all linens offered at old tariff and under old tariff prices, and are therefore able to offer them to you as never before and never again after this season. There is scarcely an article in linen on our counters to-day that could be manufactured and imported within 10 to 15% of our retail prices. All over the stock we offer low prices. We note a few specials:—

DIAPERING, 18-inch, .89	NAPKINS, 22-inch, 1.24
NAPKINS, 21-inch, 1.19	NAPKINS, 22-inch, 1.39

All these values have been recently offered by other houses at very much higher prices.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Cap Special.

A special purchase of 100 dozen Men's and Boys' Golf Caps, assorted patterns, in strictly all wool worsteds and cassimeres, lined with heavy silk serge, regular value 50c., and some stores might ask even more; while they last, 24
(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

ROUGH RIDERS WON'T RIDE

Unpaid Board Bill Causes Abandonment of Their Tournament.

SAY MRS. BAILEY MISMANAGED

Forty-six Disappointed Plainsmen Leave for Home To-day on Col. Roosevelt's Advice.

The Rough Riders' tournament, which was advertised to begin at the American Horse Exchange this evening, has been abandoned. Mrs. Geraldine Bailey was so informed by a committee of Rough Riders that called upon her at the Hoffman House last evening.

Mrs. Bailey arranged for this tournament at a conference with a number of Rough Riders about three weeks ago. Forty-six men remained here to take part in it. The Rough Riders were to get their board bills paid and receive a percentage of the receipts, and the remainder was to be divided between the Seventy-first Regiment and the National Relief League, which organization Mrs. Bailey said she represented. She engaged board and lodging for the men at the Hotel Richelieu, where Mr. Steffen, proprietor of the restaurant, agreed to keep them for $8 a week apiece.

Repeated efforts by Mr. Steffen to collect what was due him failed, but caused the Rough Riders much worry. Mrs. Bailey claimed on Saturday that she had drawn the money from her bank to pay the bill, but had been robbed of it in front of the Hoffman House. She promised to pay yesterday morning as soon as the bank opened.

Before the banks opened, a Rough Rider called on her and told her that the men thought she had undertaken too much, and that unless she employed an experienced showman to take charge of the tournament the men would quit. They gave her until 3 o'clock. Mrs. Bailey left the hotel at 8 o'clock and nothing was heard of her until 5:30 P. M. Meanwhile the Rough Riders had talked the matter over with Col. Roosevelt, and decided that unless Mrs. Bailey settled the hotel bill that evening they would take no part in the tournament.

Mrs. Bailey, when she returned last evening, told a reporter that she had engaged Harry Peters, an experienced snowman of Newark, N. J., to take charge of the tournament, and she had gone to consult her lawyer about Mr. Steffen's bill for $458. It took her a long time to tell him, she said. Then she gave him $500, and he agreed to come to the Hoffman House this morning and pay Mr. Steffen. When asked who her lawyer was, she refused to tell. She declined also to give the name of her bank.

Mrs. Bailey had been in her room only a short time when Mr. Steffen came in. The discussion got so warm at one point on Mr. Steffen's part that Rough Rider H. C. Pollock interfered in the interests of peace. Mrs. Bailey claimed that some of the Rough Riders had not been at the Richelieu all the time. Mr. Steffen said they had. He offered to take $250 and call it even. Mrs. Bailey said "No," she would pay the whole thing when Mr. Steffen had itemized his bill—that was business, she said.

Mr. Steffen turned to go, but was stopped by Rough Rider J. F. Page. Page announced that he came as one of a committee of three, to tell Mrs. Bailey that unless the hotel bill was settled right then they would leave this morning for the West. Col. Roosevelt and his friends had arranged to get them transportation, Mr. Page said.

Mrs. Bailey said that she could not pay, as her lawyer had all the money she had drawn out of bank. When asked for a check she said she did not give checks on her bank. She still refused to give the name of her lawyer or her bank. When Mr. Steffen said he would take $25 and call his account even, Mrs. Bailey declined the offer.

Page then stood up and spoke his mind with an apology. To Mrs. Bailey he said: "You are an adventuress. You are a fake from end to end, and the police have been shadowing you for three days." Then turning to the other Rough Riders he said:

"Come on, boys. This thing is off. Mr. Steffen will take care of you to-night. All of you be ready at 7 o'clock in the morning to leave for the West. Transportation has been arranged."

Through all the questioning and cross-questioning to which she had been subjected in the presence of six or seven Rough Riders, Mrs. Bailey had remained as calm as a Summer sea, and even this last stinging thrust from the big Rough Rider did not ruffle her in the least. He turned to go. She asked him to stay and give her a chance to answer him. But Page went out.

In the hall he met Lieut. Sayers and Private Garretson and re-entered with them. They asked for an audience. Mrs. Bailey said:

"I will be glad to grant your request, gentlemen, but I must insist that you put that man [pointing to Page] out of the room. He has grossly insulted me."

Page said he had not insulted Mrs. Bailey.

"No," said Mrs. Bailey, meekly, "no gentleman would insult a lady; no other could."

Page then left the room at Private Garretson's request.

Mrs. Bailey told a reporter that she lived in Batopolis, New Mexico, and that her husband was in Europe. The National Relief League had been chartered in Georgia in April last. One of its members was Mrs. Helen Huntingdon of California, and she was in Europe, too. Mrs. Bailey said that she went to Santiago in July to engage in relief work, and came from there to Montauk, where she worked in the detention hospital. She purchased and had shipped to Montauk $1,800 worth of supplies. She paid for these out of $14,000 that a man down town was keeping for her in his safe. The name of this man she would not give. She was the only member of her league at work at Montauk, and she was the Director General, she said.

When asked if she had any associate in her tournament scheme, Mrs. Bailey said that she had a lady assistant at first, but she had quit to entertain a relative who was visiting this city for the first time. She said she has already paid out $1,800 on this tournament scheme, but she could not remember many of the people she had paid. Mr. Steffen was not one of them—she knew that.

Mrs. Bailey said she was very desirous of going ahead with the tournament.

Sherman Hoar's Condition Better.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 3.—Sherman Hoar is reported as resting easily. He experienced a comfortable day.

Simply a Good, Honest Ale.
Evans'!! —Adv.

PROPOSED BOTTLE TRUST

An English Syndicate Trying to Buy All the Factories East of the Alleghenies.

THE DEAL INVOLVES $6,000,000

The Bushwick Glass Works of Brooklyn and Many Concerns in New Jersey to be Consolidated If the Plan Succeeds.

Negotiations for the consolidation of the green bottle glass interests of the United States east of the Alleghany Mountains, which have been in progress for nearly a year, have reached a point where a decisive result is expected within a few weeks at the latest. The prevailing opinion in trade circles is that the consolidation will be effected and that about fifteen factories will pass under the control of an English syndicate with a capital of about $6,000,000.

The only local concern involved in the transaction is the Bushwick Glass Works of Brooklyn, of which William Brookfield is proprietor. A stock company was organized recently to conduct this factory, but Mr. Brookfield remains in full control. The concern is capitalized at $400,000, represented by $150,000 of stock and $250,000 of bonds. It has four furnaces and employs about 350 hands when in full operation.

It was learned yesterday at the office of Mr. Brookfield, in the St. Paul Building, that he was approached several months ago by I. V. Morrison, the agent of the British syndicate which is endeavoring to bring about the proposed consolidation of interests. Mr. Brookfield declined to give an option on his property, but named a price at which he would sell the plant. Little more was heard of the matter for some time, but recently the British agent reappeared and informed Mr. Brookfield that the prospects were bright for the consummation of the deal. Mr. Brookfield has steadfastly declined to sign any option agreement, but is still willing to dispose of his plant at what he considers its fair value.

Mr. Morrison, the agent of the syndicate, has spent the most of his time in Philadelphia, where the main offices of the principal green bottle glass manufacturers are located, most of the factories being in Southern New Jersey. The agent has spent a year's time and considerable money, it is said, in pushing the project, and the energy and persistence which he has displayed lead those who are familiar with the negotiations to the belief that they will not be dropped now that they have proceeded so far. It is said that the manufacturers are favorably inclined toward the proposition, as there has been much cutting of prices and consequent loss of profits.

The first efforts of the syndicate were devoted to obtaining options upon the various plants. These were secured in most cases, but they expired before the intending purchasers were ready to act. A new set of options has now been obtained, which will expire within a short time, before which it is expected the purchase will be completed.

Besides the Bushwick Glass Works, it is said that the proposed consolidation involves all, or nearly all, of the following concerns, whose works are situated in New Jersey: Bodine Glass Works Company, Williamstown; Bridgeton Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Elmer Glass Works, Elmer; Jefferis Glass Works, Fairton; Mare-Imas Glass Company, Bridgeton; Moore Brothers Glass Company, Clayton; Parker Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Salem Glass Works, Salem; S. M. Bassett Glass Company, Elmer; Whitall, Tatum & Co., Millville; Whitney Glass Works, Glassboro; Woodbury Glass Works, Woodbury.

KANSAS LAWYER IMPRISONED.

Attorney Pleads in Vain for Leniency in His Home Court.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 3.—Judge Simpson has sentenced Lawyer E. G. Clark to five years' hard labor in the penitentiary for complicity in the murder of W. C. Boyd over a month ago.

Before receiving his sentence, which was the highest that could be imposed for the crime, Clark made a long speech to the Judge. It was a striking scene, the gray-haired defendant pleading for leniency from the Judge before whom he had but recently been practicing.

A week ago a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree had been rendered. Mrs. A. L. Postlewaite, charged with being an accomplice in the murder, and her son, who has confessed to the killing, are yet to be tried.

WANT CHEAP CANADIAN BARLEY

American Commission at Quebec Petitioned to Lower the Duty.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo arrived here last evening, and this morning had a talk with Senator Fairbanks and other members of the American Commission. Mr. McMillan is here to urge that duty on Canadian barley be lowered or removed altogether. He says the best grade of barley for malt cannot be grown anywhere in the United States, and the best interests of the United States malsters and farmers as well will be served by allowing the Canadian barley to come in free.

The Quinta Bay barley of Canada is so much superior to any of the United States barley that by mixing it with the home product a good quality for malt is produced and a better price is obtained for the American barley. The duty on Canadian barley is now 30 cents per bushel, which really amounts to a prohibitive duty. Mr. McMillan says the New York State farmers and the farmers of the West will make no objection to having the duty removed altogether. Speaking for his own city, Mr. McMillan said he thought Buffalo would be benefited by more liberal trade relations with Canada.

"Being situated on the very border," he said, "we have a trading field only on one side so long as the high duties prevent us from trading with the Canadians. I think both Buffalo and Toronto would be greatly benefited by commercial reciprocity."

WHY MINERS HAVE FAILED.

Ex-Gov. Swineford of Alaska Says Gold Seekers Lacked Foresight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A. P. Swineford, ex-Governor of Alaska, who is in Chicago, declares the prospectors who have returned goldless from that region were unsuccessful because of lack of foresight in failing to properly prepare for a search for a fortune in the new country.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Swineford, "that 40,000 people made a rush for about 600 rich claims, all of which had been taken before they ever heard of the Klondike, and good sense will tell any one that six months or a year is too short a time in which to reasonably expect to make a trip of 10,000 miles and at the same time prospect for gold with the least degree of success.

"The miners were more than ten years finding the Klondike placers and may be equally as long in finding equally as rich ground elsewhere on the Alaskan side. It is a big country, and development of its mineral wealth will be gradual. The great wealth of Alaska in precious metals is in the quartz veins with which its every island and a large part of the mainland is interminably seamed and interlaced.

"The great majority of those who have gone to the Yukon country in the past year have passed through what I believe is destined to become the richest gold mining district of Alaska. Within pistol shot from the deck of the steamship which carried them are some very rich quartz ledges, now in process of development.

"There is gold in the islands of the Alexander Archipelago and the mainland from the Southern boundary as far north as Skaguay and Dyea. That I am justified in this belief is proven, not only by miners now working and paying enormous profits, but by numerous discoveries that have lately been made, and the large number of prospects now in course of development into producing mines."

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

Wedding Silver

For a substantial and useful Wedding Gift Gorham Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons always commend themselves. Especially so this season, because of the very moderate prices at which the latest and most desirable designs can be purchased. They are sold in any quantity, can be matched at any time, and the Serving Pieces can be had at proportionately favorable prices.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:00	Sun sets	5:39
Moon rises	8:16		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:13	Gov. Isl'd	10:40
H. Gate			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:39	Gov. Isl'd	11:00
H. Gate	12:29		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chaimette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Eastern Prince, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Lahn, Southampton, &c.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.		
Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins F. Hendrik	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Garrick, La Plata	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 6.		
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1 00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Kennett, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, OCT. 7.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, OCT. 8.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Karthago, Campeche, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 P. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 4.

Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
Kaffir Prince, St. Lucia, Sept. 26.
Lancelot, St. Luc

The Wanamaker Store

Costumes—A Consensus

OUR audience of yesterday was very large and obviously candid in comment. Unanimous approval from such an audience is not easily earned. We are the more gratified that our exposition received it.

Personal tastes exemplify themselves oddly in such a showing and in such company as visited it yesterday. Those who favored a regal dinner gown of Worth with the merest glance, bubbled enthusiasm over some production of Corne, exquisite in its apparent simplicity. And those who passed the Cornes and Porets without comment, exhausted their adjectives on the Worths and Rouffs. But the consensus of opinion is unanimous, and unanimously favorable.

The showing of Lingerie, Children's Wear, Matinees, Tea Gowns and Silk Waists should not be submerged by the more imposing showing of Costumes. The former will be found in the little French Store, and near it, second floor, Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street.

Black Dress Goods The Staples

These are the "every-day" kinds we speak of now. The specialties and novelties deserve a story to themselves and we will make it "another story."

But these handsome, reliable, inexpensive black fabrics, most of them costing around the dollar-a-yard mark, have their own immense importance. In these goods this store is especially strong, and in quantity, selection and quality-for-price we *lead*. An easy thing to test, if test is necessary. Here is something to judge by:

- At $1.25 yd.—52-in. English Diagonal Cheviot; imported to sell at $1.75.
- At $1 yd.—50-in. Diagonal Cheviot; made to sell at $1.25.
- At $1 yd.—Mohair Crepon Armure; imported to sell at $1.25.
- At 75c. yd.—48-in. Mohair Curl Cheviot; made to sell at $1.
- At 75c. yd.—48-in. Mohair Figured Brilliantine; imported to sell at $1.
- At 60c. yd.—Matelasse Armure; made to sell at 75c.
- At 50c. yd.—50-in. All-wool Diagonal Cheviot; made to sell at 75c.
- At 50c. yd.—50-in. All-wool Storm Serge; made to sell at 60c.
- At 30c. yd.—42-in. All-wool Sail Cloth; made to sell at 50c.
- At 25c. yd.—Soutache Figured Mohair; made to sell at 50c.
- At 25c. yd.—Mohair Figured Poplin; made to sell at 50c.

Silks;—Evening and Other Sorts

The silk man calls these "night-blooming silks," as a delicate tribute to their flower-like beauty and the fact that they are for evening wear. This is a lot that has been hustled away from the regular stock because it has been a little mussed from much showing. Nothing to hurt anything but their prices.

- Pretty Brocaded Satins, Nile green and yellow; regularly 80c. yd.; now 40c.
- White Taffetas with ombre and canalae stripes of various colors; regularly 75c. yd.; now 38c.
- Richly brocaded Taffetas and Satins in three good designs; regularly 80c.; now 50c.
- Plisse striped silk with barre stripes of satin in color across; regularly 90c.; now 50c.
- Fancy Taffetas, in twelve good styles for evening dresses; regularly $1; now 60c.
- Rich Matelasse Taffetas, striped and brocaded; for evening wraps and dresses, or for lining sealskin sacques; regularly $1.25; now 85c.
- Bayadere Taffetas in four good colors; regularly $1.75; now 85c.
- Rich Brocades in soft colorings; blue effects; regularly $2.25; now $1.25.
- Brocaded Taffetas, Satins and Moire Antique Faconne, in choice colors for evening wear; regularly $2.50; now $1.50.

Rotunda.

Wanamaker Custom Tailoring

High-class—low price. That's the story of the great success of this Merchant Tailoring business of ours. It's only a yearling—the venture dates September 20 of last year—but its growth has been something more than satisfactory. It is offerings such as this that have brought us many loyal friends: The new fancy cheviots and worsteds in single-breasted sack suits to order—and to fit, or you don't take the suit—at $25 and $28. We'll be pleased with a comparison of these figures with those of other high-class custom tailors.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Books

They arrive here and are on our tables the day of publication—an average of ten a day. All the important English works as well as those of America will be found here at prices that are generally satisfactory. Here's a list of last week's arrivals:

Gladstone, Statesman and Scholar. D. Williamson. $1.50.
English Contemporary Art. Robert De La Sigeranne. $2.60.
Travels in Ashanta and Javran. R. Austin Freeman. $3.75.
Educational Reform. Charles W. Eliot. $1.50.
Democracy in America. Alexis De Tocqueville. 2 vols. $3.75.
The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta. Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. $1.50.
The Christian Teaching. Lyof N. Tolstoi. 75c.
Loom and Spindle. Harriet H. Robinson. 90c.
Though the Earth. Clement Fezandie. $1.10.
The Starlight Calendar. Kate Sanborn. 90c.
Spanish Literature. Fitzmaurice-Kelly. $1.10.
A Primer of Heraldry for Americans. Edward S. Holden. 75c.
An American Cruiser in the East. John D. Ford, U. S. N. $1.90.
The Bibliotaph and Other People. Leon H. Vincent. $1.10.
Cyrano de Bergerac. Edward Rostand. 75c.

FICTION.

Prinsoners of Hope. Mary Johnson. $1.10.
A Lover of Truth. Eliza Orne White. 90c.
David Harum. Edward Noyes Westcott. $1.10.
Pan Michael. Henry Sienkiewicz. New edition. 55c.
Gallops. David Gray. 90c.
The World's Rough Hand. H. Phelps Whitmarsh. 90c.
Good Americans. Mrs. Burton Harrison. 90c.
Grace O'Malley. Princess and Pirate. Robert Machray. 90c.
The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift. 90c.
The Town Traveler. George Gissing. 90c.
Confessions of a Justified Sinner. James Hogg. 75c.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Attractive Offerings in Fine Chinaware

The real foundation of a Chinaware Store is the dinner ware. There's an interesting story to tell of that class of goods to-day. A belated shipment of particularly beautiful French China Dinner Ware has just come in. It was intended for the September sale. It has September price-marks,—that means a saving of more than a third on new, fine, very desirable goods. 101 pieces to a set, all prettily decorated in the latest floral designs, and heavily guilded. They are $32.50.

Some other French china sets in very handsome decorations are priced at $22.50 to $40—prices that are fully 30 per cent. less than ruling prices.

Then, in less expensive goods, you may choose an English porcelain set of 100 pieces, nicely decorated, at only $5; and in American porcelain, at $8, $10 and $12.

Some of the more elaborate sorts run as high as $350. Open stock patterns are all in full supply.

Basement.

MUSLINS AND FLANNELS

During the past ten years we've sold an average of fifty thousand yards a year of these canton flannels. We know of no equals to them at the prices. The muslins are an excellent quality,—better, in fact, than many kinds for which you've often paid more elsewhere.

- At 5c. yd., the regular 7c. quality—Yard-wide bleached muslin and yard-wide unbleached muslin.
- At 6¼c. yd.—Unbleached Canton flannel; good value at 10c. yd.
- At 8c. yd.—Bleached Canton flannel; good value at 12½c. yd.
- At 7c. yd.—Pretty styles in woven striped and plaid flannelettes; regular 10c. quality.
- At 8c. yd.—Printed flannelettes; the regular 10c. quality.
- At 10c. yd.—Striped and plaid flannelettes; styles copied from Scotch flannels; the regular 12½c. quality.
- At 5c. yd.—¾ Standard Indigo Prints, in the new Autumn designs of small figures and stripes; the regular 7c. quality.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A HOME-BUILT TRAMP STEAMER.

The Winifred, First of Her Kind, to Sail for Puerto Rico.

The steamer Winifred, recently built at Bath, Me., for Miller, Bull & Knowlton, who operate the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, arrived yesterday from Bath and tied up at South Central Pier, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn. She is in command of Capt. Hodgkins, and is to sail Saturday for Puerto Rico with passengers and United States army supplies.

The Winifred attracted a good deal of attention, as she is the first tramp steamer built in an American yard. She is essentially a cargo carrier, but has accommodations for a few passengers. The Winifred is of 2,600 tons gross and 1,750 tons net. She is 302 feet long over all, and 290 feet on the water line, 42 feet beam, and 25 feet 8 inches in depth. She is built of steel and has two pole masts. Her dead-weight capacity, including 450 tons of coal, is 3,800 tons. She is designed to steam 10 knots.

Ohio Private Bleeds to Death.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 3.—Private Joseph Cover, Company A, Tenth Ohio, bled to death this afternoon at the Raymond & Campbell Works, Middletown. Cover visited the works to sharpen his pocketknife on a felt wheel. He was refused permission to do so, but after the foreman had turned his back, Cover placed the knife on the wheel. It was caught, flew off, and struck the soldier in the right leg between the knee and thigh, severing an artery. A physician was summoned, but arrived too late, as the soldier died in five minutes after the accident occurred.

Chaplain Down with a Fever.

The Rev. William J. White, who acted as Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment at Chickamauga and Anniston, has been since Friday a patient in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He is suffering from a fever. Father White is one of the assistant pastors of St. Patrick's Church, Willoughby and Kent Avenues. He was worn out by his unceasing work for the men of his own regiment and the Eighth and Twelfth.

Trotters at a Bargain in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—The closing-out sale of trotters belonging to Anthony Dey of New York City took place to-day at his farm, near Station, Ky. Owing to the threatening weather the attendance was not large and prices were low, no animal bringing over $200.

TOD SLOANE'S VICTORIES

The American Jockey Continues to Win Nearly Every Race He Rides in England.

HIS SUCCESS AT NOTTINGHAM

The Wizard of the Turf Scores Winner of Two Races and Gets Placed in a Third.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At the first day's racing of the Nottingham Autumn meeting today, Capt. A. E. Whitaker's Variety gelding, by Peter Flower, finished second, in the race for the Lenton Firs Plate, with Tod Sloane up. This race is a high-weight handicap of 106 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns; the second to save entrance out of the plate. There were six starters over the course, six furlongs straight, and the result was as follows:

Mr. W. Johnston's six-year-old horse Saxon Prince 1
Capt. A. E. Whitaker's three-year-old chestnut gelding, out of Variety, by Peter Flower..2
Mr. A. Stedall's three-year-old ch. f., by Ocean Wave, out of Virtus.....3
The betting was 5 to 2 against the Variety gelding.

"Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) four-year-old chestnut filly Dancing Wave, ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Nottingham Handicap. This race is of 600 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. There were seven starters; distance, one mile and a half and a few yards, and the result was:

Mr. Jersey's four-year-old ch. f. Dancing Wave, by Ocean Wave, out of Dance.....1
Mr. Vale's four-year-old b. f. Prosperous, by Grafton, out of Prospective.....2
Mr. P. H. Osborne's Acmena, (aged).....3
The betting on Sloane's mount was 9 to 4 against.

Mr. A. Stedall's chestnut filly La Lune, by Despair, out of Moonflower, won the Bestwood Nursery Plate. Sloane rode Mr. Cockfield's bay filly Santa Regale, which was unplaced. The betting against this filly was 3 to 1. This event is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate; distance, seven furlongs; starters 2 sovereigns in addition. There were eight starters, and the course was five furlongs.

The Maiden Plate of 106 sovereigns was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Tod Sloane. This race is for horses of all ages, entrance 5 sovereigns, the second to save entrance out of the plate. Three horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs, and the result was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old b. g. Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley 1
Gen. Mcgeni's two-year-old colt Pat McCann.....2
Mr. F. W. Spruce's Downfall, ch. f., by Bunbury 3
The betting was 100 to 9 on Manatee.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent 130	Blarneystone	107
Sanders 128	Counsellor Wernberg.	104
St. Callatine 121	Armament	103
Trolley 118	Ninety Cents	100
L'Alouette 118	Klit	100
Ben Hadad 117	Mark Miles	100
Orion 116	Rossifer	98
Himtine 115	Klepper	98
Danforth 113	Rimbo	98
Kenmore Queen 108	Stachelberg	97
Greatland 108	Woodbird	90

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; penalties and allowances. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Lady Lindsey	117	Exception	112
Camotop	115	Turvey Drop	112
Campus	115	Frances Booker	112
Colonel Tenny	115	Manlius	108
Maid of Harlem	112		

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricane Selling Stakes for two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

Duke of Middleburg	112	Merry Heart	98
Satin Slipper	107	Colonel Tenny	97
Diminutive	106	Full Dress	94
Cormorant	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Belle Meade Stakes for three-year-olds. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Bendoran	118	Sensational	112
Banastar	115	Central Trust	110
Swiftmas	115	Woodranger	107
Lillian Belle	112	Clonsilla	107

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Algol	129	George Keene	109
Whitefrost	120	Judge Denny	107
Dr. Catlett	119	Warrenton	105
Macy	118	Central Trust	100
Sir Walter	112	Sensational	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Magazine	113	Glonoine	104
Nosey	108	Marsian	103
Estaca	106	Mt. Washington	103
Double Quick	106	Squan	103
Premier	106	Rinaldo	102
Tinge	106	Scotch Plaid	99
Charentus	105	Blueaway	98
Gala Day	104	Marito	95

Weights for the Bronx Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburgh announces the following weights for the Bronx Highweight Handicap to be run on Thursday:

Pounds.		Pounds.
Algol 140	Hurley Burley	118
Briar Sweet 138	Howland	117
Handspring 138	Warrenton	117
Irish Reel 132	Buela	117
Swiftmas 132	Martha H.	116
Bendoran 132	Ponsavannah	116
Don De Oro 130	Miss Miriam	112
Bannock 128	Lennep	110
Maceo 128	Autumn	109
Sanders 128	Blarneystone	108
Macy 127	Old Saugus	104
Whitefrost 126	Rhinelander	103
Handball 126	Teller	102
George Keene 124	Leando	102
Royal Stag 123	Lady Marian	100
St. Callatine 121	Toluca	100
Florenso 120	Filee	98
Bangle 119	Cathedral	95
Geisha 118	Mr. Clay	94

CYCLE RACERS FINED.

Heavy Penalties Imposed by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board Upon Seceders.

In a special bulletin issued last night Chairman Mott announced the first official recognition the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board has taken of the seceding racers who have formed a rival organization to control cycle racing.

The first meeting of the disgruntled element was on the Park Bicycle Club tracks at Washington, D. C. This course is fined $1,000, and suspended from the sanction privilege until this amount is paid. Upon the racers the following fines are laid, and they are suspended until the penalties are paid:

Baid, Cooper, McFarland, O. Stevens, Arthur Gardiner, and Jay Eaton, $200 each.

Major Taylor, Kimble, Freeman, and Fred Sims, $150 each.

Earl Kiser, A. I. Brown, W. E. Bocker, Henry Torrill, Otto Maya, and J. E. Walsh, $100 each.

Stevenson, Moran, Throop, and C. E. Gause, $25 each.

WOMEN IN A GOLF MATCH.

Interesting Team Contest Between Morris County and the Local Field Club.

Another golf triumph was scored yesterday by the women of the Morris County Club in a team contest with six of their sister golfers from the Morristown Field Club. The latter organization contains the younger players, but several of them, as Miss Bryce, Miss Kip, and Miss Willis, have lately become eligible as members of the more pretentious golf club, and have been a valuable addition to its talent. These players remained loyal to their former club yesterday, and played against the older Morris County experts.

The younger golfers were defeated, but it was a warm contest, and Morris County only won by five holes, scoring 16 to 11 for the Field Club. The best score by strokes was made by Miss Marie G. Bryce, who has just made a new record for the Field Club links of 93 strokes. Her record yesterday for the long course was 117 strokes, and she defeated Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan by five holes. Silver lockets, bearing the emblem of the club, a four-leaf clover, were awarded to the individual victors.

A team match of more than usual interest will be played to-day on the links between a team of Philadelphia women golfers, consisting of Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Cassatt, Mrs. Gorham, Miss Darlington, Miss Edith Barbard, and Mrs. Paterson. The Morris County team will include Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Alice Strong, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Marie G. Bryce, and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

First Battalion of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Spends the Day at the Targets.

The First Battalion of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, commanded by Major W. W. Marks, spent yesterday on the shooting ranges at Creedmoor. Three-fourths of the men in the battalion had never been on a shooting range before, and therefore the number of qualifications was small. The battalion comprised Companies A, B, C, E, and F, 163 men. The scores of those who qualified follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF—Col. A. E. Japha, 18, 12—30; Major W. W. Marks, 16, 18—34; Capt. H. Paret, 15, 17—32; Lieut. H. V. B. Magonigle, 22, 20—42; Capt. D. B. Pratt, 20, 13—33; Capt. J. D. Walton, 16, 20—36; Capt. F. E. Sylvester, 17, 13—30.

COMPANY A—Lieut. M. F. Welch, 21, 18—39.
COMPANY B—Capt. A. M. Tompkins, 19, 15—34; Lieut. Leonhardi, 20, 15—35.
COMPANY C—Lieut. Langlin, 16, 16—32.
COMPANY E—Lieut. F. J. Ring, 21, 14—35; Lieut. E. Japha, 17, 16—33.
COMPANY F—Lieut. C. W. Libree, 18, 19—37.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—Sergt. H. W. Fritchman, 22, 11—33; Sergt. B. Montevedde, 20, 11—31.

COMPANY A—Sergt. L. F. Harlin, 18, 18—36; T. J. Burge, 20, 14—34; C. Cler, 17, 15—32; C. R. Crone, 17, 16—33; J. L. Formont, 19, 11—30; A. B. Fulton, 17, 14—31; J. Linicus, 16, 14—30; R. O. Pritchard, 15, 16—31.

COMPANY B—Sergt. E. L. Traphagen, 18, 17—35; Sergt. M. Meyers, 17, 15—32; Corp. W. J. Kearney, 10, 14—30; F. Berliner, 16, 14—30; Joseph Cox, 15, 17—32; H. Folsom, 17, 19—36; T. J. Riley, 15, 17—32; R. Raesler, 18, 16—34; C. H. Sawyer, 15, 17—32; S. E. Sanford, 17, 19—36.

COMPANY C—J. Adams, 15, 15—30; L. Barger, 18, 14—32; C. Chapman, 18, 13—31; James Edwards, 15, 15—30; J. C. Fleming, 16, 17—33; E. D. Tourman, 18, 12—30; J. Hemingson, 16, 15—31; J. Kane, 16, 15—31; H. H. Lazarus, 19, 14—30; R. Mulgrew, 15, 18—33; W. Young, 18, 12—30.

COMPANY E—Sergt. W. H. Simmons, 16, 15—31; Sergt. J. J. Riley, 17, 14—31; Sergt. J. J. Johnston, 18, 15—33; F. Corbonars, 16, 15—31; C. Du Val, 20, 11—31; G. Hoffman, 16, 14—30; J. Harper, 18, 18—36; W. Goldman, 16, 14—30; W. Gibbons, 19, 11—30; F. Miller, 20, 10—30; E. Ross, 18, 12—30; M. Smith, 18, 13—31; C. Scherer, 15, 15—30; G. Wines, 17, 13—30.

COMPANY F—Sergt. C. H. Dater, 17, 14—31; Corp. W. Carlisle, 15, 16—31; E. Callahan, 20, 21—41; W. H. Fredericks, 18, 14—32; J. Harford, 16, 17—33; J. B. F. Maguire, 16, 15—31.

VOLLEYS.

	Bulls.	Centres.	Outers.	In's.	Total.
Company A	8	17	25	14	64
Company B	9	21	32	25	87
Company C	5	12	27	21	65
Company E	4	14	18	24	60
Company F	6	10	10	14	40

The number of men qualified to each company was: A, 18; B, 27; C, 26; E, 24, and F, 22.

THE KENTUCKY FUTURITY.

Horsemen Assembling at Lexington to Witness the $16,000 Race.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—Horsemen from every section are here to attend the trotting meeting which begins to-morrow. The chief attraction on the first day is the sixteen-thousand-dollar Kentucky Futurity, for three-year-olds. In it are Charlie Herr, Janie T., Peter the Great, Serephina, Limerick, Dartmore, and Lexie May.

Charlie Herr sold a 2-to-1 favorite, with Janie T. second, in the betting to-day. Peter the Great was next best liked, Limerick coming next. Serephina, Dartmore, and Lexie May sold in the field.

In the Tennessee, for 2:00 pacers, Searchlight sold favorite, with Sherman Clay second. The field includes Coe, Nicol B., Indiana, Lena N., and Javelin.

YALE TRACK TEAM ASPIRANTS.

Nearly Sixty Men Respond to the Call of Capt. Thomas Fisher.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—The candidates for the Yale University track team were called out this afternoon by Capt. Thomas Fisher. Nearly sixty men responded, most of them being those of last year's squad. Not many freshmen are among the number thus far registered, but as many of them will get excuses from the compulsory gymnasium work there will be a good representation from the freshmen class by the end of the week.

The Fall handicap games are held mainly to bring out the athletic material of the incoming class which is not already taken in by the football eleven or crew squads. The Fall games will be held on the Yale Field Oct. 29, and it has been decided to hold no Winter indoor meet. Dr. T. B. Hull, who is medical man and trainer for the football eleven, will act in like capacity for the track team, at least for the present.

Seventeen of the candidates for the team are entered in the sprints, six in the half-mile, seventeen in the mile run, four in the quarter-mile, three in the hurdles, six in the jumps, and only three in the pole vaults.

Cricket at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Capt. Warner's English cricketers won the final match from the Gentlemen of Philadelphia to-day with four wickets to spare. When stumps were drawn Saturday the Britons needed 89 runs to win, with six wickets to fall. They won easily, with the loss of only two more wickets they passed the Philadelphians' total of 290 for two innings and closed the final battle with 161 for six wickets, or a total of 294 for one inning and six wickets. This gives Capt. Warner two victories over the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and enables him to return to England without a defeat, the third game—that with the Colts—having resulted in a draw.

END OF THE HANAN CASE.

Final Disposition of the Suits Brought by Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—By the dismissal of the case of Dutton vs. Hanan, Judge Payne will to-morrow write a "finis" to a romance which for many months has been a dainty morsel in the mouths of gossips both in Europe and America. Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton, the plaintiff, will receive, according to report, $105,000, while the defendant, John H. Hanan, the millionaire shoe manufacturer, will regain two tin boxes of papers and letters which were to have been offered as evidence by the attorney for Mrs. Dutton.

The legal story of the case began Feb. 4 of the present year, when Julius N. Heldman filed a suit for $150,000 damages for Mrs. Dutton against John H. Hanan. Breach of contract was assigned as the cause for the damages.

The contract which Mr. Hanan was said to have broken was one in which he pledged himself to pay $150,000 for a house in Brooklyn and "other considerations." Arrangements for a settlement of the matter were completed last week.

The matter was dismissed Friday by Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York, and to-morrow Judge Payne will perform the same act as to the case filed in his court last February.

H. J. McDermott a Suicide in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Harry J. McDermott, aged twenty-five, a student of Sheffield Scientific School, Class of '96, and Assistant Professor in Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, committed suicide to-day by taking poison. Despondency from ill-health is supposed to have been the cause. He was the son of J. F. McDermott of this city, who is prominent in church work and also in the Y. M. C. A., and the young man was likewise an active Y. M. C. A. worker.

Canadian Statesmen to Visit Omaha.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.—A telegram from Ottawa states that Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, and Charles W. Speers of the same department, and other distinguished Canadian statesmen, will come to Omaha on Oct. 15 to celebrate British and Canadian day at the exposition, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Dominion Cabinet will doubtless come.

Missouri Pacific Train Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—It is said William W. Lowe, the alleged Missouri Pacific train robber, has made a written confession and will plead guilty, but will not tell who his accomplices were. No further attempt to connect young Jesse James's name with the robbery has been made, at least publicly.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Washingtons' Timely Batting Enables Them to Win in Brooklyn.

NEW YORKS SCORE A SHUT-OUT

Seymour's Puzzling Pitching Proves Too Much for the Philadelphias—Davis Injured—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	96	45	.681
Baltimore	91	49	.650
Cincinnati	90	58	.608
Cleveland	77	61	.558
Chicago	59	64	.557
New York	73	68	.518
Philadelphia	69	68	.504
Pittsburg	68	72	.488
Louisville	64	77	.454
Brooklyn	51	84	.378
Washington	49	93	.345
St. Louis	36	105	.255

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 13; Baltimore, 10.
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1.
Chicago, 2; Louisville, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Boston.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

Until the sixth inning in the game between the Brooklyns and Washingtons at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, it looked as though the home team would come out victorious. In this inning, however, McKenna, who pitched splendidly in the previous innings, seemed to lose all his cunning and the visitors kept the Brooklyn team chasing base hits for about ten minutes. When it all ended the Washingtons had tallied seven runs, taking the lead, which they held to the end. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Anders'n, lf,2	1	0	1	0	0
Magoon, 2	1	2	3	4	1
Daly, 2b	1	0	4	5	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	0	1	4	1
A. Smith, c	0	1	4	1	0
McKenna, p	0	0	0	1	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	1	0
Miller, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	24	16	2

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mercer, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	2	2	3	0	1
Casey, 1b	0	0	1	3	0
Fireman, rf	1	1	1	1	0
J. Smith, ss	1	2	3	2	3
McGuire, c	1	1	5	1	0
Wrigley, 2b	2	2	2	4	0
Carr, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Killen, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	9	11	24	12	5

Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Two-base hit—McGuire. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Washington, 8. Struck out—By McKenna, 1; by Killen, 3. Stolen bases—Jones, Anderson, La Chance, Selbach, 2; Casey, J. Smith, Wrigley, and Killen. Bases on balls—Off McKenna, 4; off Duna, 2; off Killen, 2. Double plays—Magoon and La Chance; Casey, Wrigley, and Carr. Hit by pitched ball—By McKenna, 1. Wild pitch—McKenna. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

SEYMOUR WAS THE STAR.

His Pitching Enables the New Yorkers to Win in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Seymour shut out the Philadelphias to-day in a pitchers' battle. Both teams played good ball. Davis was badly cut over the eye by a foul tip while he was at the bat in the first inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf,1	1	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	1	2	3	0
Doyle, 1b	1	2	8	0	0
Seymour, p	0	1	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Foster, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Gettig, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Warner, c	0	1	7	0	1
Latimer, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	6	27	9	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Douglas, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Deleha'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	3	6	0
Flick, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Louder, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
McFarl'd, c	0	1	2	1	0
Cross, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Donahue, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	4	27	13	1

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Delehanty. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 4. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle; Gleason and Gettig. Struck out—By Seymour, 6. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitcher—Delehanty, Flick, Warner. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Boston, 13; Baltimore, 10.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Boston played a poor fielding game for the first three innings, but in the fourth developed a batting streak, piling up six runs, and forcing Maul to retire. Costly errors by the Bostons gave the Baltimores a lead in the first three innings, but the home team then settled down and gave a fine exhibition of ball playing. Only seven innings were played owing to darkness. Nearly 7,000 persons witnessed the game. Score:

Boston	1	2	0	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	—13
Baltimore	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	..	..	..	—10

Earned runs—Boston, 7; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Boston, 16; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Boston, 5; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Baltimore, Maul, Kitson, and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The Chicagos won two games from the Louisvilles to-day. The first game was one of the most exciting seen here this season, and was won in the eleventh inning by three successive hits after two outs. The second game was won by good base running and a few well-played hits. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 10; Louisville, 6. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge.

Chicago, 3; Louisville, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	..	..	..	—3
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 8. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Nichols; Louisville, Cunningham and Powers. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 0.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The visitors were unable to hit Dammann in the first game, and Hawley kept their hits scattered in the second. The Cincinnatis played well in both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	5

PEACEMAKERS AT WORK

The American and Spanish Commissions Hold an Active Session and Adjourn Until Friday.

SPANIARDS WANTED TO CONFER

Reported that Americans Hinted a Firm Policy with Respect to the Philippines, Which Confused the Men from Madrid.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—To-day's session of the Peace Commissioners lasted until 4 o'clock, at which hour the Commissioners adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock next Friday afternoon, such an interval being desirable and necessary to allow separate consideration by each commission of matters requiring similar consideration before the joint commission.

The secretary of the Spanish Commission will arrive to-night, and the interval will be also employed by the secretaries jointly in maturing plans for the work and procedure.

While it is the general impression that to-day's meeting was again devoted to preliminaries, and that the adjournment to Friday was taken only to enable the secretaries to draw up a schedule of work, the representative of The Associated Press learns that the session was highly important, and that the Americans have made a demand of such character that the Spaniards found it necessary to ask for an adjournment in order to enable them to consult with the Government at Madrid.

It is believed that the question concerns the Philippines, and it is known that the Americans are highly pleased at having so soon reached what they consider a very important phase of the negotiations and consider the two sessions thus far held as very satisfactory to America.

The fact that a member of the commission expressed the belief that the work would be completed within a month indicates a happy frame of mind.

In the Spanish camp great hopes are built on what they believe Gen. Merritt will advise, namely, that the Philippines are incapable of self-government, and that the whole situation does not warrant America in taking the responsibility for the entire Philippines. The Spaniards are quite ready to give whatever America asks in the way of coaling stations, but will resist more to the verge of a renewal of hostilities.

The Spanish and American Commissioners will be received to-morrow afternoon by President Faure. The hour fixed for the reception of the Americans is 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Merritt will accompany the Americans to this function, which will be held at the Palais de l'Elysée.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The reported intention of the United States Government to retain the whole of the Philippine Islands has created almost a state of stupefaction here, and it is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Government has resolved to vigorously combat any such action, which, it is claimed, the terms of the peace protocol preclude.

GEN. MERRITT IS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Major Gen. Merritt, who commanded the American troops at Manila, arrived here this morning from Marseilles for the purpose of giving the United States Peace Commission the benefit of his observations in the Philippine Islands. He repaired to the Grand Hôtel de l'Athénée, and declined to be interviewed, as he was suffering from fatigue.

While the American Commissioners were at luncheon to-day Gen. Merritt called at their hotel, but he did not wait to see them. He will call again to-morrow morning to meet the members of the commission.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Wheeler to Testify To-day—The Swearing of Witnesses—Abuses on Transports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—All the members of the War Investigating Commission were present at to-day's session except ex-Gov. Beaver, and the announcement was made that he would be in attendance to-morrow, when Gen. Wheeler will be present as the first witness before the commission.

To-day's session was devoted largely to the consideration of the method for the examination of witnesses, and in this connection the question of administering oaths was discussed at considerable length. The members generally took the position that under a strict construction the commission had no authority to compel a witness to be sworn by a member of the commission, but there was a general opinion that the witnesses would not raise technical objections, and that they would in all probability submit to be sworn without opposition. It was decided, however, to inform witnesses frankly of the status of the board, and to afford them an opportunity to decline in case they so desire.

It was suggested that the whole difficulty might be avoided by getting the President to appoint one of the officers of the board to the office of a notary public, and it is probable that this request will be made with the end in view of having an officer capable of administering oaths present in case of emergency.

To Gov. Beaver was assigned the task of leading in the examination of witnesses, but there is an understanding that other members of the board shall ask such questions as they may desire to ask.

At the afternoon session several complaints were read in regard to the method of transporting men from Santiago, the names of the vessels on which it was alleged that abuses had occurred being the Concha, the Seneca, the Breakwater, the Olivette, and the City of Washington. It was decided to make a thorough investigation of this branch of the service, and Chairman Dodge was directed to secure the names of the commanding officers, medical officers, and representatives of the Quartermaster's Department on those vessels.

The commission also decided to permit the presence during the hearings of three stenographers as representatives of the press, in addition to the representatives of the press associations.

Surgeon General Sternberg has sent to the commission a communication, in which he inclosed a published statement in reference to the responsibility of the medical department. He invited the commission to visit his office for the purpose of investigating the organization and methods, and promised to answer the questions which had been sent to him as soon as possible. Considerable time would be required, however, he said, owing to the enormous amount of official business requiring attention.

HIGHER OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

The Advance on Grain Amounts to 3 Cents a Bushel.

With a steady and full demand by grain exporters for freight room has come a steady and appreciable advance in steamship rates. At this time of year—with what is known as the tramp fleet without guarantee of charters at Buenos Ayres and other South American grain ports because of the exhaustion of the Argentine Republic's wheat export reserves—plenty of bottoms are usually at the service of New York exporters. Just now, however, perhaps on account of the demand by grain and cotton men at Atlantic and Gulf ports, because of the operation of differentials against New York, freight room for Europe is at a premium. A paying rate for an English port from New York is 2s. 6d. per quarter of eight bushels, but late last week a charter was negotiated at 4s 4d. for prompt loading.

This transaction may be regarded as exceptional, but the present quoted rates are 4s. to 4s. 1½d to Cork for orders, to 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 9d. for direct European ports. Sept. 30 the rates were 3s. 3d. to Cork for orders and 2s. 9d. to direct ports per quarter of 480 pounds. The advances are on an average of 3 to 4 cents a bushel. As to other commodities, the freight rate has increased 25 to 35 per cent. for Liverpool and London in the case of provisions within a month for less than full cargoes. The rates for other ports have been sensibly raised. There has been no advance in sailing vessel rates.

EXCITEMENT IN THE NINTH.

Secret Meeting Called by Col. Greene, with a View to Keeping the Regiment in Service.

The fear of the Ninth Regiment men that they would not after all be mustered out as promised when they left Camp Thomas a few weeks ago, has been intensified within the past twenty-four hours by the news of a secret meeting called by Col. J. G. Greene to arrange for keeping the regiment in service for the full period of its enlistment. The meeting was composed of the officers of the active regiment who returned with the Colonel and the full command from Chickamauga. None of the officers who went out originally with the regiment, but resigned at Camp Thomas, were invited to the meeting.

The gathering of officers was held last Saturday at the armory. Before stating the object of the meeting the Colonel counseled the most profound secrecy on the part of each officer and requested that nothing be divulged as to the proceedings and the object of the meeting. Col. Greene then said that there was a chance of still keeping the regiment in active service.

"It is well known, gentlemen," he said, "that the Twenty-second Regiment does not want to go to Puerto Rico, but desires to be mustered out at once. The Ninth Regiment, of course, does not want to be mustered out. Now, why cannot the Ninth take the place of the Twenty-second? I have been to Albany to see the Governor on the matter, and have explained to him the situation. He has assured me that if from 70 to 75 per cent. of the men of the Ninth desire to remain in the service he will immediately make application to the Secretary of War to have the regiment retained in the service in place of the Twenty-second. It now remains for you company officers to secure such an expression of opinion from your men as will justify the Governor in making the application. I believe that you will have no difficulty in doing this, as you must already know the sentiment of your men very thoroughly." Before the meeting broke up a number of the officers said that fully 60 per cent. of the men would be in favor of going to the front again.

Despite the reports of the Captains, it is said that the rank and file of the Ninth are simply thunderstruck at the proposition to take them back into the field in the face of the promise of the War Department to muster them out as soon as they arrived home. The matter has stirred the veterans of the Ninth, who learned late yesterday of the efforts being made to break the promise made to the men on their return. It was said last night that several prominent ex-officers of the regiment would make formal protest to the Governor. Col. Greene was not at the armory, and none of the officers knew where he could be found.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The Proposed Supplementary Lists of Officers Receiving Higher Rank for Distinction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The decision of the Secretary of the Navy that no present relief can be granted to officers of the navy from the hardships inflicted by the "leap-frog" system of promotions made possible under the statutes, does not entirely discourage naval officers from hoping that Congress will grant some compensation for what they regard as legalized injustice.

It was not generally imagined that an increased number of Admirals or Commodores could be provided without the sanction of Congress, or at least that such lists could be made with any assurance that their legality would be maintained by the accounting officers or the courts. All depends upon Congress.

As has been before stated, it is quite certain that there will be opposition in Congress to the proposed supplementary lists, to be made up of officers promoted out of one rank into a higher for distinction, in excess of the lawful numbers, on the ground that to provide such lists would be to detract from the distinction which the existing statute confers, while it would also distress those who do not get the opportunity for distinction.

Only a few naval officers had imagined that the Secretary of the Navy could destroy a statute. Those who have known the real difficulty had already determined to put off their arguments and efforts until the bill has been brought forward to Congress.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President today made the following naval promotions: Lieut. Commander John Pillsbury, to be a Commander; Lieut. Commander William H. Reeder, to be a Commander; Passed Assistant Engineer Frank W. Bartlett, to be Chief Engineer; Acting Gunner Myles Joyce, to be a gunner in the navy.

COAST DEFENSE MONITORS.

Contracts for Four Vessels to be Awarded to Lowest Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Henry Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, called upon Secretary Long to-day to learn the decision of the department regarding the award of contracts for the four coast-defense monitors. The Secretary has decided to award these contracts in accordance with the lowest bids, namely, one monitor to Lewis Nixon, at $825,000; one to the Newport News Company, at $860,000; one to the Bath Iron Works, at $862,000, and one to the Union Iron Works, at $875,000.

CHAPLAIN FREEMAN'S SUICIDE.

He Drowned Himself in a State of Mental Depression.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Advices from Japan bring the news of the death of the Rev. Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, Chaplain of the United States steamship Baltimore, at Nagasaki. From all accounts, Freeman committed suicide while in a state of mental depression consequent upon his failing health.

He jumped overboard from the Zealandia and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. His body was recovered, and will be brought to this country for interment on the next steamer.

The Rev. Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, Chaplain to the United States steamship Baltimore, of Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron, was appointed to the United States Navy from the State of Indiana. He entered the navy June 4, 1897, and, previous to this, his second cruise, had seen six months' service, two at sea and four ashore. His rank was relative to that of Lieutenant. He leaves a widow, who is on her way to Chicago from Japan, where she went with her husband at the beginning of the war. The news of his death reached her after she had landed in this country.

Transport Scandia Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—The United States transport Scandia has arrived here and the United States transport Arizona has left this port. Private Jacobs, Hospital Corps, died at sea of typhoid fever aboard the Scandia.

The American authorities here have invited all the school teachers to resume the instruction of their classes. The schools have been closed since the surrender of Manila to the Americans.

Our Dead at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis, dated at Manila, Oct. 3, has been received at the War Department:

Deaths among troops in Philippines July, August, and September, four officers, eighty-three enlisted men. August, two officers, fifty enlisted men, of whom one officer and sixteen enlisted men killed in action; seven died of wounds. Deaths for September, twenty-five enlisted men. Total deaths, seventeen killed in action, seven died of wounds, fourteen typhoid fever. Cause of remaining deaths accident and miscellaneous diseases.

Santiago Ships Iron Ore.

The Juragua Iron Company of Santiago de Cuba, with offices in this city, announced yesterday that the steamship Newlyn had left Santiago with a cargo of iron ore consigned to the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore. This is the first shipment of iron ore from Cuba since the war with Spain began.

Sergt. Frederick Koch Injured.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Sergt. Frederick Koch of the cavalry detachment of the regular army stationed here had a leg broken and was hurt internally in a runaway to-day. He is still unconscious to-night.

BIG BROOKLYN ELECTRIC DEAL.

The New Kings County Company Secures Practical Control in the Borough.

An electric light consolidation of uncommon importance was completed yesterday by Anthony N. Brady, on behalf of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company of Brooklyn, and George Foster Peabody, on behalf of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn. By this arrangement the Kings County company becomes the owner of the Edison stock, and by virtue of such ownership it comes into possession of the stock of the Citizens' Lighting Company and the Municipal Lighting Company of Brooklyn, thereby securing substantially all of the electric light business in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Under the terms of the agreement the transfer of stock is to be made through the Central Trust Company, and already about 90 per cent. of the $4,000,000 of the outstanding capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company has been deposited for transfer. This stock has lately been quoted in the New York Stock Exchange at 1.24⅜. The stockholders of the Edison Company were recently accorded the right to subscribe at par for additional stock to the extent of 25 per cent. of their present holdings. All shares of the Edison selling stockholders, including the additional shares paid for, are to be assigned to the Central Trust Company with full power to that company as owner to sell to the Kings County company as agreed. The trust company is to issue negotiable certificates for the shares.

The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which was recently organized with a capital stock of $2,500,000, will pay for the Edison stock, both old and new, par for par, by an issue of $5,000,000 second mortgage ninety-nine-year gold bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent. These purchase money bonds of the Kings County Company will be secured by vendor's lien on the Edison shares to be reserved by the Central Trust Company and by a purchase money mortgage, which, besides being a first lien on the Edison shares, will be a general lien on property, present and future, of the Kings County Company, subject only to its present first mortgage for $2,500,000. They will also be secured by deposit with the Central Trust Company of $1,000,000 cash, to be invested in securities approved by the Edison Stockholders' Committee, which consists of George Foster Peabody, Ethan Allen Doty, and Edwin M. Bulkley.

It is proposed that the Edison first consolidated mortgage, recently authorized for $5,000,000, in 5 per cent. bonds, shall be authorized instead to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 in forty-year 4 per cent. bonds. This mortgage will be secured by a first lien on all of the Edison property, subject only to the existing first mortgage bonds, which will be paid off and canceled in 1900. The first issue of these Edison first consolidated bonds was of $2,000,000 to provide funds to pay for the stock of the municipal company. Of the remainder, $1,875,000 will be reserved in the treasury, $1,500,000 of existing first mortgage bonds, which will be called for payment at 110 and interest in 1900. The rest of the $10,000,000 of bonds will be issued from time to time as required, for extensions, additions, and other property, which, when acquired, will become subject to the lien of the mortgage.

The combination of the old plants with the new plant of the Kings County Company, just completed, will enable the companies, it is contended, to secure many economies in operation. The low capitalization of the Kings County Company is regarded by its projectors as a special advantage in this general scheme. On Jan. 1 last the report of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn showed that that corporation was supplying 227,095 lamps of sixteen-candle power, 3,759 horse power motors, and 6,406 arc lights.

PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK.

The Warszawiak Case Up Again—Dr. McGiffert's Book—Synodical Delegates.

The October meeting of the Presbytery of New York was held yesterday in the First Church Chapel, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw was re-elected Moderator and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Douglas again chosen temporary clerk.

Two communications were received from the Presbyterian General Assembly, the first conveying official information of the dismissal of the appeal of Herman Warszawiak, the converted Jew. The Warszawiak case will now be taken to the Synod of New York, which meets at Elmira a fortnight from to-day, on an appeal from the action of the Presbytery in sustaining the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which expelled Warszawiak for alleged immoral conduct.

The second communication was an official notice of the condemnation by the General Assembly of the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert's book, "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age." The communications were referred to the Committee on Minutes of the General Assembly, which was appointed as follows: The Revs. W. W. Atterbury, D. S. Gregory, and F. H. Marling and Elders Henry W. Jessup and John Stewart.

The following were elected delegates to the Synod of New York:

MINISTERS—Jesse F. Forbes, Wilton Merle Smith, George W. Birch, Joseph R. Kerr, Maitland Alexander, David G. Wylie, James Chambers, John Balcom Shaw, A. W. Halsey, and H. M. Tyndall.

ELDERS—W. E. Steiger, H. W. Jessup, John Stewart, S. B. Brownell, Scott Foster, J. Paterson, C. W. Balch, H. R. Elliott, E. McIntyre, and R. Ferguson.

SAYS POLYGAMY FLOURISHES.

Local Presbyteries Call Attention to Utah Presbytery's Report.

At yesterday's meetings of the Presbyteries of New York and Brooklyn, efforts were made to antagonize an alleged growth of public sentiment in this community favorable to Mormonism. It was said that statements made by Mormon missionaries and in the columns of the secular press had led to the belief that polygamy was no longer advocated or practiced in Utah. Attention was therefore directed to certain statements contained in a paper published Sept. 3, with the approval of the Presbytery of Utah, and entitled "The Present Situation in Utah." Extracts from these statements follow:

Another phase of present-day Utah is that the people are being urged to "live their religion." One "lives his religion" in Utah who has entered the "celestial order of marriage." Of such cases more than 2,000 have come to our notice, and this living resulted in the birth of more than 1,000 children since Statehood was granted, Jan. 4, 1896.

That this "peculiar institution" may flourish, that ubiquitous thing known as "Church influence" so affects men that those who could testify to this lawlessness are silent, juries refuse to find indictments, and officers make no arrests. Hence the "kingdom" grows apace. From the heads of the Church down polygamy flourishes.

A report embodying these statements was unanimously approved by the Presbytery of Brooklyn.

FOG CAUSES INCONVENIENCE.

Incoming Steamships Are Delayed for Many Hours Off the Bar.

The fog continued thick in the lower bay yesterday, and at times extended to the upper bay, along the rivers, and through into the Sound. Several incoming vessels were detained till nearly 6 o'clock last evening, when quite a fleet came through and made Quarantine. The steamer Karthage, from South Cuban ports, had been anchored off the Bar for twenty-one hours waiting for the fog to lift. The America, from London, was detained from 8 A. M.; the Massapequa, from Boston, from 11 A. M., and the Tjomo, from Demerara, from 12:30 P. M. The Hamburg-American steamer Patria, after several hours' delay off the Hook, came in. Capt. Bauer reported stormy weather throughout the passage, commencing Sept. 21, and dense fog from Nantucket to port.

The Cunard Line steamship Scythia reached the Bar in time to come in with the rest of the fleet last evening. The schooner Stephen Bennett, which went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook Sunday night, was hauled off yesterday morning by the tug Major McKinley and was towed up the bay.

The United States battleship Iowa started for sea at noon, but the fog was then very dense below, and she returned to her anchorage off Tompkinsville. The fog in the rivers, however, was not sufficient to cause any material inconvenience to ferryboats.

Persons who took the Patten Line steamer Elberon for the Highland Beach Sunday excursion, paying 50 cents for the round trip, were very indignant yesterday. The boat was unable to come up in the fog, and their fare was returned to them, but they had to pay $1.50 to reach the city by rail. There was said to be about 200 passengers. The Elberon made her trips yesterday despite the fog.

EVACUATING PUERTO RICO

The Task of Our Commissioners Accomplished Without the Friction Expected.

SPANIARDS AGREEABLY CANDID

Deny They Were Defeated Anywhere on the Island, and Say We Would Have Lost 10,000 Men Before Reaching San Juan.

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SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 26.—The American Commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of Puerto Rico have been eminently successful in their dealings with the Spanish Commissioners, and it is believed that within three weeks at the furthest the last of the Spanish troops will have sailed for home, and the Stars and Stripes will be unfurled over San Juan. Their mission has been accomplished without friction. More or less trouble was anticipated at the outset, but our Commissioners have been agreeably surprised at the frankness and candor the Spanish Commissioners have displayed.

While Gen. Macias and Gen. Ortega, the second in command in the island, and one of the Spanish Commissioners, in their conversations with our Commissioners have fully acknowledged the fact that the loss of Cervera's fleet cut off all hope of succor from Spain, they still maintain that the American army had a tremendous task before it in crossing the mountains, and Macias contends that the army could not have reached the gates of San Juan without a loss of 10,000 men. The little skirmishes on the south coast Gen. Macias refuses to call reverses, because he claims his troops retired by his orders to the stronger positions in the mountain passes.

As a matter of fact, the only action of importance—the bombardment of Morro Castle by Admiral Sampson's fleet early in May—Macias insists, was a distinct Spanish victory. Sampson's guns pounded away for three hours. They wrecked several buildings in the city, but for their effect on the thirty-foot walls of that old, mediaeval fortress, the eight, ten, and twelve inch projectiles from the American warships had as well been paper wads. Not a gun was dismounted, not a man was killed. After the fleet had retired—"repulsed" is the word the Spaniards use—the "victory" was celebrated throughout the city. All the military bands paraded the streets, playing martial music, a grand concert was given in the plaza, and the cafés that night echoed with the cries of "Viva Espanols," "Abajo los Americanos."

So it was that the military chieftains who met our Commissioners met them not as defeated soldiers to deliver up property lost in battle, but rather as soldiers martyred by the defeat of others, to yield that which they still contended they might have been able successfully to defend.

Gen. Brooke, Commodore Schley, and Gen. Gordon were exceedingly careful not to disturb their illusions in this respect, and to their extreme tactfulness are due the ease and facility with which the negotiations were finally concluded. They decided before the first meeting to stick to the main issue, which was the immediate evacuation of the island, and to be generous to the point of magnanimity in minor and non-essential matters.

MINOR QUESTIONS RAISED.

The Spanish Commissioners, especially Gen. Ortega, were at first disinclined to discuss the main question. They raised a myriad of minor matters, few of which had anything to do with the business in hand. All of these questions the American Commissioners waved aside, pending the decision of the main question, the evacuation. But for several days they allowed Gen. Ortega to talk on until he and his colleagues were compelled to revert to the main issue. The language of the protocol was plain, definite, and specific. It provided for the immediate evacuation of the island. On its text our Commissioners stood, and to their gratification they found the Spanish Commissioners not only acquiescent, but seemingly anxious to retire from the island at the earliest possible moment.

The Spanish authorities realized that the entire population had become suddenly hostile to them, that they had been dispossessed by the high court of war, and that they were there no longer by right, but by sufferance. They were already strangers among people of their own race, blood, and language. Those who had fawned upon the Captain General in the old days no longer came to the palace. He had no more favors to bestow, and they remained away, lest association with the old régime might prejudice them in the eyes of the new.

The position of the Spanish authorities was a painful one, and, though return to Spain meant heavy reduction in salaries and the complete loss of rich perquisites, the sooner it came to an end the better they would like it. This was the tone they assumed.

It was then that they were confronted with a new embarrassment. They had no transports to convey their troops back to Spain and were powerless to obtain them. They were compelled to announce this to the American Commissioners. Until the Madrid Government should send transportation facilities they could do nothing. Our Commissioners, realizing the force of this argument, made no attempt to force them, although it occurred to them, as it did to other Americans in San Juan, that transports of other countries could have been chartered for the purpose.

Had there been too much delay, this view of the situation would have been presented officially. But in this our Commissioners preferred to accept the Spanish statements in perfect good faith.

While awaiting the arrival of the first transport, the whole scheme for the retirement of the Spanish troops to San Juan was arranged. Both the Spanish and American authorities were being flooded with appeals for protection. The former were beseeched by the Spanish residents living between the lines and within the American lines to guard their lives and property from the rapacity of the native inhabitants, who were threatening them with all sorts of persecutions, and the latter were the subjects of the importunities of the rich Puerto Ricans within the Spanish lines, who feared that the Spanish soldiers, as a last act of cruelty, would despoil them of their property and perhaps murder them. Some of the appeals were both frantic and hysterical. But steps were immediately taken to prevent disorders as far as possible.

It was but natural that in the transition from the control of the Spanish Government to a condition of civil liberty, those who had suffered for generations at the hands of the governing class should seek vengeance, or that private individuals should seize the opportunity to redress private wrongs.

OUTRAGES BY NATIVES.

That there were outrages is beyond question. The natives burned Cota and many fine Spanish haciendas in various parts of the island. The Spanish troops massacred about ninety people in Cioles, and later, in suppressing an incipient riot at Arecibo, shot four natives. A reign of terror also existed for a time near Cocoas, in the centre of the island. About 200 brigands, many of them said to be the convicts released by the American authorities at Ponce, and others it is said from Haiti, with their headquarters in the heart of the mountains, pillaged and ravaged the country during the interregnum. There were also disturbances at Fajardo when the Spanish troops left.

Some of the rich sugar planters had been driven out after the small force of marines landed there had been withdrawn, and upon their return and after the Spanish civil guard retired the natives set upon the Spanish residents. Gen. Macias was compelled to send the guard back in order to protect them.

But, all things considered, it is remarkable that more disorders did not occur and more lives were not sacrificed. Undoubtedly every precaution was taken, as soon as the Commissioners had arrived at the main conclusion, to reduce the danger of disorder to a minimum. The neutral zone between the lines was wiped out, and our soldiers and the Spaniards were permitted while in pursuit of depredators to enter each other's lines. This was the first step.

It was then arranged that wherever the Spaniards in their concentrating movement evacuated a town or position the lines should overlap; that is, that our troops should enter the town shortly before the Spanish retired. There was no hiatus and no opportunity given to the lawless element. When even our troops entered a Spanish town or position by the arrangement of the Commissioners the commanding officer of the Spaniards delivered an inventory of all the Spanish military and Governmental property to the commanding American officer and took the latter's receipt. This inventory is to be turned over to the United States authorities.

This plan obviates the necessity of sending a commission over the island to inventory Government property. When the last inventory is made and delivered at San Juan Gen. Brooke will have a complete inventory of all the Government property in the island.

Ever since the American Commissioners arrived at San Juan the native Puerto Ricans have deluged them with stories of the alleged schemes of the Spanish authorities to carry off plunder which properly belongs to the island. Some of the natives for a considerable time devoted themselves to ferreting out conspiracies. Some of their reports were investigated and found to be baseless, and the Commissioners continued to assume that the Spaniards were proceeding in perfect good faith, although they had their own means of ascertaining exactly what was going on.

STORIES THAT WORRIED THEM.

One of the alleged reports the Puerto Ricans were especially exercised over was that the Spaniards proposed to take with them some $400,000 from the vaults of the Banco Español and various trust funds which it was claimed properly belonged to the people of the island. The Commissioners thought it was time enough to consider these matters when the alleged trust funds were taken.

The Puerto Ricans also affirmed that fine paintings and art treasures were being removed from the palace and various other public buildings, and as these works of art had been paid for by taxes collected in the island, the commission should see that they remained. It is doubtless true that some of the most valuable art treasures in the island were removed, but our Commissioners decided not to raise objections. To have protested would have created more trouble probably than the articles removed were worth, and, besides, something of this sort was to be expected.

The Puerto Ricans made the general mistake of believing that everything paid for out of the taxes of the island should be theirs. Had that general proposition been assumed by our Commissioners and adhered to, the Spanish soldiers and all the Spanish officials whose salaries were paid out of the insular taxes should have been held as hostages and a claim might even have been set up for a portion of the Spanish crown.

That the Spanish were acting in good faith was proved afterward when, at Aguadilla, they turned over to the American officers over $50,000 in customs revenues, which they could have made away with had there been a disposed. The American Commissioners laid down the general proposition that the Spaniards could remove all their personal and private effects, state papers, and everything belonging to the military establishment that was movable. To this the Spaniards assented, and this is the general theory upon which the evacuation is taking place.

The only collision thus far has been in connection with some six-inch siege guns on carriages. When the first regiment of troops were embarked on the San Francisco last Thursday four of these guns were taken to the wharf ready for shipment. Our Commissioners protested on the ground that, although the guns were movable from place to place when in action, they were located in embrasures and fortified and must be defended. In other words, they were not movable with a fighting line. After some discussion the Spanish Commissioners agreed to this definition of a movable gun, which confined it strictly to field artillery pieces.

A great deal of the old plunder about the military barracks and arsenals and the equipments of the volunteers and civil guards, which have been disbanded, is being sold for what it will bring. The money resulting from this sale the Spanish authorities will, of course, take back to Spain. A couple of Americans are buying up much of this material for a mere song, and the American people will doubtless in time have an opportunity to glut its appetite for military souvenirs of the Spanish Army in Puerto Rico.

A fitting celebration is being arranged for the occasion of the flag-raising at San Juan. Both the naval and military forces will participate. In case Gen. Macias will accept, it is probable that a dinner or reception will be given in his honor by the American Commissioners.

OUR TROOPS IN PUERTO RICO.

Regulars Better Able to Rough It than the Homesick Volunteers—Alleged Tricks of the Latter.

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PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 27.—It is the well-grounded and almost unanimous opinion of the medical staff of the American Army in Puerto Rico that the condition of the volunteer forces here necessitates their removal North. Sickness is increasing and has been increasing during the past three weeks at an alarming rate. The soldiers discharged from the hospitals as fit for duty in nine cases out of ten are incapable of service, and if ordered on duty are almost invariably back in the hospitals within a few days. The medical officers have found that the convalescents do not and seemingly cannot recover their strength in this climate.

It is a significant fact that there is a wide disparity between the sickness in the volunteers and regular commands. In the two regular infantry regiments, the Nineteenth and Eleventh, the sickness averages only about 10 per cent., while in the volunteer regiments, the Sixth Massachusetts, First New York Engineers, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, First Kentucky, Third Wisconsin, and Sixteenth Pennsylvania it averages 34 per cent.

In the last-named two regiments, where the conditions are the worst, the sick report to-day shows a percentage of forty-six in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and forty-two in the Third Wisconsin. Of the latter of these two regiments, which, with the First Kentucky, comprise Gen. Ernst's brigade, are unfit for duty, and yesterday, when Gen. Ernst moved his headquarters up to Aibonito, on the summit of the mountain range, it was found that it would be impossible for the brigade to follow. The command is prostrate where it is.

Undoubtedly the wide disparity between the percentage of sickness in the volunteers and regular organizations is largely due to the fact that the latter are better able to care for themselves. Most of them are veterans, who understand the rules of health in camp, and their officers from the very outset have enforced with untiring energy the sanitary regulations so necessary for the preservation of health. But more than that, the regulars are making soldiering a business. They did not enlist for the war, but for five years, and they took upon their assignment for service in Puerto Rico philosophically, and so make the best of the situation.

The volunteers, on the other hand, enlisted for two years, but with the almost universal expectation that they would be mustered out when the war closed. Almost to a man they desire to go home, and ever since the protocol was signed they have lived in the daily hope of being recalled. For days they talked of nothing else. Homesickness depressed their spirits and made them easy victims to the malarial climatic conditions. Gossip has it that some of them who did not fall sick naturally actually exposed themselves to the wet or ate freely of tropical fruits, despite the regulations, that they might become ill and be sent home. Some, it is alleged, even feigned sickness, and quite a number of these succeeded in their designs.

The other day a number of men from one of the regiments who had been ordered home as convalescents came into Ponce miles ahead of their wagon train, singing, laughing, and making merry at the prospect of their release. Some were college athletes. They appeared to be more capable of service than hundreds of the soldiers who remained, and one of the regular army officers in Ponce, upon looking them over, suggested ironically that they should stop at New York on their way home and pick up a few prizes for throwing the hammer, putting the shot, &c., at the Caledonian games.

A few days ago the whole City of Ponce narrowly escaped a typhoid epidemic. Some of the men of the First Kentucky, who are camped near the aqueduct which carries the water supply of the city, in order to secure good water close at hand carelessly and thoughtlessly tapped the aqueduct. They broke through the masonry, and for a whole day were hoisting water in buckets from the aqueduct. Fortunately Major Snowden discovered the manhole while on a tour of inspection the next day. He was horrified at the discovery. Typhoid existed in the First Kentucky, and the entire water supply of the city might have been contaminated with typhoid germs. He ordered the manhole sealed up immediately.

It is possible that when the troops cross the mountains, after the evacuation of the island is completed by the Spaniards, and get into barracks out of the rain, which falls almost daily, their condition will improve, but as to this the physicians are very skeptical. There are spacious barracks in every large town in the island, more than sufficient to accommodate any garrison we may leave there and at San Juan.

The real service of our troops during the period of reconstruction, and perhaps for many years, must be to preserve order in the interior. The function of the Spanish civil guard, a sort of mounted insular police, must be performed by our troops. Small detachments of mounted men located over the island who could move quickly on demand could easily preserve order, especially if some severe examples are made of the lawless element. The natives are a highly excitable lot, but they are mortally afraid of the military, and the mere appearance of a few soldiers with arms will subdue a good-sized riot.

ARMY MAY BE REORGANIZED

Said to be Rendered Necessary by Pressing Appeals for the Release of Soldiers.

MEN ORDERED TO WEST INDIES

The Volunteers Probably Will Be Recalled and Released After a Few Months of Garrison Duty, It Is Intimated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—All the troops at Camp Meade will soon be ordered to points in the South. Some of them may go to Cuba, but the majority will for the present occupy the new camps recently selected in Georgia and South Carolina. It is thought that troops sent to garrison duty in Cuba will not remain long, but when they have seen service for a few months will return to this country. The same is probably true as to Puerto Rico.

It is also intimated that when the troops return the volunteers will receive sixty days' furlough and be mustered out. By that time Congress will have had an opportunity to determine what shall be done in regard to garrisoning the new possessions.

This determination is no doubt due to the pressure that has been brought by members of Congress for the mustering out of the volunteers from their States and districts. The responsibility for furnishing troops for garrison duty and for army duty generally will be upon Congress. The recommendations of the President and the War Department will have been made before the return of the troops from either Cuba or Puerto Rico, and the necessities of the case made known.

Although there has been less pressure for mustering out of volunteers since the announcement was made that the troops could not be spared, the demand continues with sufficient persistence to convince the War officials that a reorganization of the army will be necessary, and that some arrangement will have to be made to secure a force for garrison service in the islands and the States, which will not be subject to the same difficulties experienced in the case of the volunteers.

Although the pressure for the muster-out of entire regiments is not so great, the demand for the discharge of individuals has overwhelmed the department. There is scarcely a Senator or Representative who has not presented requests of this kind, and there is a constant demand for the discharge of one man or another upon some pretext, which would not be deemed valid in the case of men in the regular army. Personal appeals are made by fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts. Every man in the department supposed to have any influence is sought to secure the discharge of enlisted men, who have tired of the life of soldiering.

These requests and the demands for mustering out have no doubt had their effect in making the War officials seek some more satisfactory method of army organization for the purposes which the army will be needed in the future.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE SOUTH.

Again Expresses Gratification that the War Has Effaced Sectional Feeling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President today testified again to his appreciation of the soldiers from the South. To a delegation he said one of the results of the war which particularly gratified him was that the last vestige of sectional feeling, as between the North and South, seemed to have been effaced.

He referred to the hearty responses from the South when the war broke out, and concluded with the statement that if the elimination of all difference of feelings between the North and South was to continue permanently he would be a happy man.

He also spoke of the evident contentment of the Southern troops to remain in service so long as they were needed.

EDDY KITES IN PUERTO RICO.

They Were Used for Signaling by Army Before Ponce.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 3.—Information that the Eddy kites have been successfully used in signaling between divisions of the army near Ponce, Puerto Rico, reached Mr. Eddy this afternoon.

Mr. Eddy said that the kites were sent to Ponce because of a telegraphic order he received from Gen. A. W. Greely on July 28. The sending was kept secret. Twenty-six of the kites arrived in Ponce two days before hostilities ceased. Flags were sent up as signals, but cameras were not used to take pictures of the enemy's strongholds before the hostilities ceased. The kites were managed by Private Frank Lawton of Bayonne. Since the fighting stopped cameras have been used to get views of the city.

Mr. Eddy is inclined to think that the Signal Corps will be equipped with his apparatus.

MORE TROOPS FOR PUERTO RICO.

47th New York, at Fort Adams, Among the Regiments Under Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The War Department has decided to send more troops to Puerto Rico. Orders have been issued directing that the Fifth Regular Cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala.; the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, now at Chickamauga, and the Forty-seventh New York, now at Fort Adams, shall proceed to such a point in Puerto Rico as may be desired by the commanding General in that island. The Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry and two companies of the Indiana colored volunteers, now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will relieve the Sixth Volunteer Infantry at Chickamauga.

The troops which have been ordered to Puerto Rico will relieve a like number of regiments now in the island, the organizations to be designated by Gen. Brooke. It is generally expected that the Sixth Massachusetts will be one of the regiments sent home.

Savannah the Point of Embarkation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Alger to-day announced that Savannah, Ga., had been selected as the point of embarkation of all troops which may hereafter be sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico. It is stated at the War Department that Savannah was selected because it afforded the best facilities.

TO SAIL FOR PUERTO RICO.

Men of the Forty-seventh New York Much Dissatisfied.

The Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, and the Eighth United States Volunteers (immunes,) at Fort Thomas, Ky., will leave this port this week for service in Puerto Rico.

Fle

WE SEND SHIPS TO CHINA

The Baltimore and Petrel Dispatched from Manila to Protect American Interests.

NO SERIOUS DANGER YET

But Minister Conger Cables from Pekin There Is Considerable Anxiety as to the Future—Foreign Fleet at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Minister Conger at Pekin:

"There is no serious danger yet, but considerable anxiety for the future. The foreign fleet is assembling at Tien-Tsin. Some of the Ministers are ordering marines to Pekin for legation guard."

Secretary Long, upon these advices received at the State Department showing the existence of threatening conditions in China, has ordered Admiral Dewey to send two warships immediately from Manila to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible for a warship to approach. The vessels selected for this undertaking are the Baltimore and the Petrel. It is expected that the Baltimore will not be able to get beyond the Taku forts at the entrance of the Pang-He River, upon which Pekin is situated, but the Petrel, being of smaller proportions, may be able to reach Tien-Tsin, eighty miles above the mouth and about the same distance below Pekin. The officials keenly regret that there is not now on the Asiatic station a light-draught gunboat of the Helena class which could ascend the river as far as the Chinese capital.

The ordering of the cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Petrel to Chinese waters and as near to the Chinese capital as possible does not indicate that the Administration is greatly alarmed by the information received from the American Minister, but it is admitted there is sufficient concern about the broad interests of this country in China to make it advisable that there should be in the present times of trouble there a respectable showing of naval force.

Until some reason shall be shown for maintaining in the Philippines a stronger force than was necessary before the surrender of Manila, it is believed by the President and Secretary Long that it will be safe to withdraw even a larger number of vessels from Manila than the two just ordered, if it shall appear that ships can be employed to advantage in Chinese waters.

There is no intimation that there is to be any agreement or arrangement between the forces of Great Britain and the United States in anything that may be done. But it is not denied that there may be cooperation with Great Britain and with other nations if at any time it shall appear that the appearance of American ships shall tend to preserve to the United States the commercial opportunities that they have hitherto enjoyed and which Great Britain has shown every disposition to assure that the United States shall continue to enjoy.

The Navy Department has not yet been called upon to consider whether it shall be necessary to send additional vessels to China to those available in the Philippines, but with the satisfactory termination or even progress of the peace negotiations at Paris it would be possible to send a very strong fleet there if it should be deemed necessary. It is believed that a conservative policy will be marked out by the European powers watching the fate of the empire and that there will be a peaceful outcome to the Chinese of the threatened revolution.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Chinese Minister that the sinister reports from Pekin are untrue and that there has been no violence to the Emperor, it is evident to some of the State Department officials that he is quite as much in the dark about what is going on at home as are the readers of the newspapers.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ALARMED.

They Hold an Emergency Meeting in China—The Situation Growing Graver at Shanghai.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that telegrams from Pekin have been detained two days. The last telegram received, according to this dispatch, announces that the foreign Ministers had held an emergency meeting. The German warship at Kiao-Chau, it also stated, had started hurriedly for Ta-ku the day before.

Marquis Ito, who, it is understood, is visiting China for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, owing to the impossibility of prosecuting the negotiations during the crisis, has left Tien-tsin for Shanghai.

The foreign Ministers, it is stated, forbade any foreign residents going to Pekin. It is expected in Shanghai that the crisis will result in a joint occupation of Pekin by the powers.

The Tsung-li-Yamen has demanded that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, shall surrender Kang-yu-wei, Yuan-Kai, leader of the rebellion in the Sze-chuen Province, has issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all foreigners.

MR. BRICE'S CHINESE RAILWAY.

The ex-Senator Heads the Scheme to Connect Hankow and Canton.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 3.—A. W. Bash, General Agent of the American-Chinese Development Company, sails on Oct. 10 with W. Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Company, for China to start work on one of the greatest railroads to be built in China. The company, headed by ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, has obtained a concession to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton, and the sea opposite Hongkong, traversing one of the richest districts of the empire. The company is capitalized at $40,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, who spent some time in China as the representative of the Brice railroad syndicate, confirms The Associated Press Seattle dispatch as to the Hankow-Canton line, and adds that a tentative agreement has been signed by the Chinese Minister in Washington, which indicates progress toward a binding contract. He points out the possible political aspect of such a line, since it originates at Hankow, close to the Russian sphere of influence, traverses the rich section where English influence is paramount, and reaches Canton on the northern boundary of the French sphere.

Believe the Emperor Is Not Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The British Foreign Office has no news of the death of the Emperor of China and discredits the report.

Germany and the Dreyfus Affair.

BERLIN, Oct. 3. — A semi-official statement issued by the Cologne Gazette denies the assertion made in French newspapers that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bulow, has been commanded by Emperor William to furnish the French Government with friendly explanations as to the rôle of Col. Schwartzkoppen in the Dreyfus affair. The Cologne Gazette adds: "Now that the revision has been entered upon Germany has less ground than ever to depart from her attitude of reserve."

To Hold Steamers to Their Routes.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—As a result of representations made by the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, the German Foreign Office intends to invite the Governments of the maritime nations to come to an agreement to legally compel steamers to follow transatlantic lane routes in order to avoid collision.

Bismarck Memorial Exercises.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, the German-Americans of New York and vicinity will pay a tribute to the memory of Bismarck. The memorial exercises will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House at 8 o'clock. Carl Schurz will deliver an oration in German, and Prof. Marion I. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania an oration in English. Mme. Gadsky has volunteered her services, and the Arion Society, the German Liederkranz and the United Societies of New York will also participate.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

Discovery that It Has Been Entering Ports Without Certificates.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A most important revelation regarding American pork was made by the German Government's announcement in the semi-official press to-day that it has received information showing American pork has entered Germany without a certificate.

Inquiry made at the United States Embassy confirms the report that the discovery has been made. Thousands of tons of American pork have been imported through a number of Custom Houses for years past without certificates. The German Government was ignorant of the fact, and denied its accuracy until overwhelming evidence was obtained and submitted by the embassy's scientific attaché, Mr. Stiles. The embassy has requested the Foreign Office to instruct the Customs Houses to insist in every case upon a certificate.

No American firm is implicated in these importations, which explain the alleged discoveries of trichinae in American pork. German dealers in American pork offered in July last a reward of 1,000 marks for a case of human trichinosis due to American pork, and three months have passed without anybody claiming the money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The entry of American pork at German Custom Houses without certificates of its freedom from trichinosis, the officials of the Agricultural Department say, is the fault entirely of the Custom Department of the German Government, and is not to be attributed in any way to a lack of diligence of the department's agents.

Secretary Wilson, after reading the dispatch, said: "The burden is on the German Government in the matter of importations of pork products without certificates. In England and other European countries there are no restrictions on the shipments within their boundaries of American pork products, either refrigerated or salted, and the importations referred to in the dispatch are doubtless from those countries. Our Department of Agriculture is very careful in the inspection of all pork products intended for shipment to Germany, and any other European countries which may impose restrictions on its importation, and all exports that are properly certified are free from disease. So anxious are we not to offend the German Government, that we refuse to certify shipments of fresh pork to that country."

As showing the devices to which some importers will resort, the Secretary recalled an instance in Germany where it had been discovered that the certificate originally used on an importation of American pork had been improperly attached to a shipment coming from some other country.

JOHN B. MOORE'S SUCCESSOR.

David Jayne Hill of Rochester Accepts the Post of First Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has appointed David J. Hill of Rochester First Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed John Bassett Moore, resigned. Dr. Hill is now in Holland, but is expected to return at once, having accepted the position tendered.

David Jayne Hill was born June 10, 1850, at Plainfield, N. J. He is the son of the Rev. Daniel T. Hill, a Baptist minister. He received his early education in the public schools at Glens Falls, N. Y., and at Plainfield, N. J. He prepared for college at Suffield, Conn., and at Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1874 he was graduated from Bucknell University

Immediately after graduating he accepted the position of Tutor in the Ancient Languages in the university. In the following year, on the resignation of the Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D., he was appointed by the Trustees to act as instructor in rhetoric. In 1877 he was elected "Crozor Professor in Rhetoric." In the same year he published "The Science of Rhetoric." This was soon afterward followed by "The Elements of Rhetoric."

In 1879 he began a series of brief biographies of American authors, similar to Morley's "English Men of Letters." He completed in this series two volumes on Irving and Bryant, respectively, which were widely read and highly praised.

In March, 1879, he was elected to the Presidency of the University at Lewisburg, to succeed the Rev. Justus Lomis, LL. D., but in 1885 he again took up his task of authorship by publishing a treatise on "The Principles and Fallacies of Socialism." About this time also appeared an analytic recasting for use in schools and colleges of "Jovun's Elements of Logic." Three years later he published a series of lectures which he had delivered before the Theological Institution, Newton, Mass., on "The Social Influences of Christianity," having especial reference to contemporary problems. In this same year also appeared "The Elements of Psychology."

Martin B. Anderson selected David J. Hill as his successor at the head of the University of Rochester, and after a year of special preparation abroad, Dr. Hill entered upon his work as President of Rochester University in June, 1888. Dr. Hill tendered his resignation in November, 1895, but at the wish of the Trustees and the business men of Rochester remained at the head of the institution until the close of the collegiate year.

CENTENARIAN WOMAN DEAD.

Mrs. Phoebe Clark Crilley Succumbs in Her 103d Year—Five Generations Survive Her.

Mrs. Phoebe Clark Crilley was 102 years and one month old when she died yesterday morning at her home, 316 West Fortieth Street. She was a member of a large and long lived family, and her own descendants to the fifth generation are living in this city and New Jersey.

Until within a few days the venerable woman's memory was acute, and her inclination to be reminiscent strong. To her daughters and their friends she would relate scraps of gossip and accounts of the lives of her own grandparents, deeds that were performed almost at the beginning of the last century, and related to her by aged people when she as a little girl sat on their knees. Six years ago she was especially active, and at that time did all the family marketing. Then she had a fall and injured herself, although she still attended to domestic duties, and only as late as Friday pared half a peck of potatoes with nimble fingers.

She was one of thirteen children born at Union, N. J. Her father, a Clark, had lived on the homestead, and his fathers before him, almost past the recollection of man. The only survivor of the family is a younger sister, much over ninety. She now occupies the family homestead.

In her youthful days Phoebe Clark met and married Stephen Crilley, a farmer and carpenter of the neighborhood. They lived for generations quietly in Union and nearby parts of New Jersey. Then thirty years ago the husband died, and the widow went to Newark, later to Jersey City, and fourteen years ago to the house in West Fortieth Street.

Of the descendants there are three daughters and one son of the nine children she bore, five grandchildren, fourteen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, a toddler of less than two years. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at the house, and interment will follow in the family plot at Mount Pleasant, N. J.

Incorporations in New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The amount of tax collected by the State from companies for the purpose of incorporating under the laws of the State during the fiscal year just terminated, was $334,787, as compared with $152,646 during the preceding year, an increase of $182,141. During the year, 1,563 companies were incorporated and 165 increased their capital stock. The corporation tax paid represents a capitalization of $267,980,192.

Trust Company Loan Restrictions.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—In response to an inquiry of State Superintendent of Banks Frederick Kilburn, Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion in which he holds that trust companies cannot lawfully make loans to firms or corporations of which Directors are members or in which they are financially interested.

Lived More than a Century.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Betsy Barker of North Grafton died to-day at the home of her son, William T. Barker, of that town, at the age of 100 years 4 months, of pneumonia. She retained her faculties in a wonderful degree to the last.

NANCY GUILFORD REMANDED

London Police Court Magistrate Holds the Bridgeport Midwife for a Week.

EVIDENCE OF HER IDENTITY

Inspector Froest Testifies that Articles Found in Her Possession Bear the Initials "N. A. G."—The Prisoner Maintains Silence.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife, of Bridgeport, Conn., or the woman suspected of being Dr. Guilford, was remanded at Bow Street Police Court here to-day for a week after evidence tending to prove her identity with the woman who landed at Liverpool last week from the steamer Vancouver had been presented. The initials "N. A. G." were found on articles in her possession. The prisoner listened unmoved to the evidence presented against her.

Dr. Guilford was brought into court between two policemen, and was placed in the dock. The court was crowded. She was handsomely dressed in a black silk skirt, plain silk waist, and a fur cape, and wore a small black hat, trimmed with feathers. She was not veiled, and did not show any emotion or interest in the proceedings. Her only sign of excitement was the occasional picking of the fringe of fur about her cape. She occupied a seat in the prisoners' dock. The accused woman had secured counsel, but her lawyer was unable to be present on account of sickness.

When the prisoner's name was called as Nancy Guilford she did not protest. Inspector Froest of Scotland Yard then described the arrest. He said that when he asked the prisoner's name she said she was Mrs. McAllister from Chicago, and asserted that she had been in England for six months past. To this the Inspector replied that he believed she was Nancy Guilford, and that he arrested her on the charge of manslaughter, committed in the United States. Thereupon the prisoner protested against being taken into custody, classing the proceeding as an outrage, and asking if she could communicate with counsel, which she was allowed to do.

Continuing, the Inspector said he then removed the prisoner to Bow Street. He examined a trunk and a hand-bag of American make, and the clothing which the prisoner had in her possession, and found that the initials had been cut out of some silver spoons which had borne the initial "G." Among the prisoner's effects the Inspector found a gold thimble marked "N. G. from F.," a silver thimble having on it the initials "N. A. G.," and a surgical instrument was also found in her trunk.

A Liverpool detective identified the prisoner as the passenger who had arrived by the Vancouver, and a clerk of the United States Embassy asked for her remand pending the arrival of papers from America. Another detective testified that he had found a number of drugs and powders in Dr. Guilford's trunk. The prisoner was then removed to the cells. She had not spoken a word during the proceedings.

FEVER SCARE DISCREDITED.

Reliable Official Reports Show Only Twelve Cases in New Orleans Up to Date.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Marine Hospital officials say there is nothing official to bear out rumors that the yellow fever condition at New Orleans is considerably worse than has been reported. The Surgeon General's latest bulletin shows twelve cases and two deaths up to date.

It is realized by the officials that there is a natural tendency in afflicted localities to keep the reports down to the lowest limits in order to avoid the scare and the commercial blockade which ensue when the situation is understood to be serious. At the same time the Louisiana authorities have been keeping the officials here well advised of the progress of the disease, reporting new cases and explaining the elaborate system of quarantine and care put in force. The Surgeon General has supplemented the local corps of physicians with an unusually large number of Federal surgeons.

The Surgeon General received a report to-day from Harriston, Miss., stating that yellow fever of a mild type had appeared there.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3.—No additional cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day. There is no panic, but more of the people are leaving for northern points. Several of the State officials have already gone, and more will leave to-day or to-morrow, and, with two or three exceptions, the State House will be deserted.

JERSEY CITY STREET BOARD.

Attempt to Oust Col. Smith of the Fourth Regiment.

Two weeks ago the Jersey City Street and Water Board passed an ordinance allowing the Hudson and Greenville Railroad, a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to cross Communipaw Avenue at grade. Mayor Hoos vetoed the ordinance a week later. Yesterday the board passed the ordinance over the veto.

Col. Robert G. Smith, who commands the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, now at Sea Girt, is a member of the Street and Water Board. He was present and voted to pass the ordinance. After the meeting adjourned, Charles D. Thompson, representing David W. Oliver, a property owner, who opposed the grade crossing, served notice on Mayor Hoos, as the official representative of the city, that on Saturday he would apply to Judge Lippincott for a mandamus requiring the Mayor to appoint a Commissioner in place of Col. Smith, on the ground that the latter is disqualified under the city charter, which forbids a city official to hold any other office. Judge Lippincott will also be asked to grant a writ of certiorari removing the proceedings of the board to the Supreme Court for review.

William D. Edwards, who was consulted by Col. Smith before he decided to retain his office of Commissioner after being appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, said that Col. Smith was an officer of the city, de facto, and his actions as such officer were legal and binding.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Improvements on His Tarrytown Property Stop Pending an Appeal.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Sixty men and twenty-five teams are to cease work tomorrow on John D. Rockefeller's grounds. It is said Mr. Rockefeller has decided to stop making improvements, pending a decision in the case of his appeal from the tax assessment on his property.

Connecticut Negro Murdered.

LEDYARD, Conn., Oct. 3.—Cyrus George, a negro who resided here, was the victim of a probable murder somewhere between here and Mystic Saturday night. George left his home here early in the evening, with his team, to do some marketing in Mystic. At 11 o'clock the horse came into the yard. George was lying dead on the bottom of the vehicle among the groceries which he had bought. There was a deep gash across the face and forehead, as if the man had been struck a heavy blow with a club. The authorities were not notified until yesterday. The police at once began a search for clues, but up to this morning had met with little success.

Canada's Prohibition Vote a Failure.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—Judging from present returns, barely one-fourth of those entitled to vote gave expression to their opinions on Thursday. As a consequence, it is learned that the Government will ignore the whole proceedings. The few ministers in town are reticent and decline to speak for publication, but the fact is known that no notice will be taken of the vote. Practically the Government will recommend the advice given in the majority report of the Royal Commissioners, to restrict the number of licensed places and adopt high license.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Lloyd, Leavitt Lane; Rice, Luis G. Ives; Vesper, Harriet Hodge.

MRS. BEACH ROGERS INSANE.

Justice Cohen Confirms the Inquisition of the Sheriff's Jury in Her Case.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, confirmed the inquisition of a Sheriff's jury had before a commission that Mrs. Harriet Beach Rogers is insane. Justice Cohen holds that the evidence was ample to justify the verdict of the jury.

"Indeed," he said, "that seems the only sound and rational conclusion, after the careful and prolonged investigation before the Commissioners. At the earnest solicitation of herself and her counsel a private examination of the respondent was had by the Court after the argument, and if any doubt had theretofore existed as to the incompetency of the respondent, it was thereby dispelled. Despite every effort to get at an explanation, the force of the letters written by the respondent was not broken, nor even weakened. She complained only because they had been discovered and published.

"The unnatural conduct of the respondent after the marriage which made her the third wife of Rogers, in living under the same roof with Mr. and Mrs. Cauldwell (the latter having been the second wife of and divorced from Rogers for his adultery) was attempted to be justified by the respondent on the score of an intimate and long standing friendship between these parties, which friendship seems to still exist. My conclusion has been reached with every desire to be most liberal toward the respondent's belief in Spiritualism."

Mrs. Beach Rogers is the widow of Alfred F. Beach, the editor of The Scientific American. The property left by him was said to amount to over a million dollars. His children, Frederick C. Beach and Jennie Gasper, were appointed administrators of the estate, and Mrs. Beach claimed her dower right in the property.

Mrs. Beach had been a fervent believer in Spiritualism for many years. Her belief was strongly opposed by her husband and children. A year after Mr. Beach's death Mrs. Beach married "Dr." Rogers. Upon the day of the marriage she executed a deed giving Rogers sole control of her property.

Soon after her first marriage she had been confined in an institution at the instance of her husband and children on account of her Spiritualistic leanings. She was released later.

The chief testimony adduced at the investigation into her sanity consisted of letters written by her. Mrs. Beach's marriage to Rogers, who had been a medium at many of the séances at which she attended, and her transfer of her property to him, was also relied on to prove that she was mentally affected.

An application will now be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a committee of the person and estate of Mrs. Beach Rogers.

COURTS AGAIN IN SESSION.

Upward of Ten Thousand Cases Set Down for Hearing—It Will Be a Busy Court Year.

The machinery of the courts was set in motion again yesterday morning. Nineteen parts of the Supreme Court, twelve trial and seven special; five parts of the City Court, and the two Surrogates' courts opened up for business after practically three months' vacation. During the Summer months the State courts, so far as the trial terms are concerned, have been closed, nothing but special term business having been transacted.

The calendars for the court year inaugurated yesterday are heavy ones. In all, upward of 10,000 cases, not including the cases on the City Court calendar, are set down for hearing.

One of the earliest arrivals of the Justices was Justice Frederick Smyth. Months of illness have kept the former Recorder at his home, and this was virtually his first appearance for duty in six months. He will preside over Part I., Special Term, during this term. As soon as he arrived at the Court House he was surrounded by friends. In answer to questions he said he felt well and strong again, and was ready for work.

Among the other Judges who held court were Justices Freeman, Daly, Laughlin, Pryor, Cohen, Bischoff, Truax, Scott, Bookstaver, Dugro, Giegerich, Beach, Beekman, Gildersleeve, and MacLean. In the City Court, Justices Olcott, Fitzsimons, Dwyer, Conlan, McCarthy, and Schuchman were ready for business. Surrogates Fitzgerald and Arnold both appeared early. Justice Lawrence, the other member of the Supreme Court, who is sick, was not on hand yesterday morning, but word was received from him to the effect that he would sit to-day.

The Fall term of the Court of General Sessions began with unusually heavy calendars. Four parts of the court are now in operation, although Recorder Goff, who was scheduled to sit in Part II., has not yet returned from Europe. It is expected that he will resume his duties on Thursday. Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of General Sessions, swore in the October Grand Jury. Only sixty-five cases await action. The foreman of the jury is John C. Klatzl.

SUED FOR KILLING HURT HORSE.

Hackman Complains Against Member of Meadow Brook Hunt Club.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 3.—Harry S. Page, a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, is being sued by James Johnson, a hackman, for killing his horse. Mr. Page appeared to-day before Justice Seaman to give security for his appearance.

Mr. Page killed the horse after the animal had been injured. Johnson claims the killing was not warranted, while Mr. Page says the animal was killed to put him out of pain.

THE WANAMAKER EXHIBITION.

Display of Fall and Winter Costumes at the Broadway Store.

Leading houses of the world of fashion had jointly contributed the best of their costume creations for the Wanamaker occasion yesterday, that opened the Fall and Winter lines in costumes, wraps, cloaks, dresses, and lingerie at the big emporium in Broadway, Ninth and Tenth Streets. It was an exhibition of the latest and finest of ideas in costumes and woman's wear that surpassed many of the World's Fair's displays. It is considered the finest collection in its line ever open to the public in this country.

With the exception of a section reserved for men's clothing, the entire second floor of the establishment was devoted to the well-stocked array. Tropical plants were artistically grouped about the area, and the pillars and cases were tastefully adorned with garlands of laurel leaves. All afternoon a stream of men and women flowed around the cases and forms and admired the costumes gathered from the centres of fashion in Europe and elsewhere. The five historical salons, with their wealth of decoration, were given over to the exhibition of some of the choicest selections, and were thronged for hours.

Among the houses that added their stylish quota to the assemblage of beautiful garments were leaders from Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Austria. Such costume makers as Sara Mayer, Francis, Worth, Mademoiselle Corné, Blanche Lebouvier, and Doucet are but a few of them. The most costly furs are also a pleasing accessory of the attractive display of costumes. The finest and daintiest of lingerie direct from Paris is another notable feature of the exhibition.

Included in the well-selected assortment of wraps and furs is a fine Russian sable carriage cape, with a long flounce and high collar, lace jabot. This was made by a leading St. Petersburg house especially for Wanamaker, and its price is $3,000. No less handsome is an ulster of breitswanz from Paris. This novelty has a skirt appliqued with green velvet, and similar work about the neck. A jewel belt is an accessory. The price of this costume is $1,000. Another ulster sells for $750 and is of the broad-tail Persian, with full front and jeweled belt.

A beautiful evening gown by Worth, Paris, attracted much attention. It is of royal purple satin, the front being of white brocade especially designed for the gown. The purple satin falls over the brocade and is edged with sable. The bodice has the blues, brocade front, the purple satin draped and edged with sable, the front having the hour-glass effect. This costume sells for $750.

A series of evening gowns from Corné, Paris, are important members of the collection. They are all in chiffon, in light blues, pinks, or white. A feature of the series is that each costume has a separate underskirt of silk trimmed at the bottom to match the costume. A creation by Francis, Paris, is a white doeskin costume appliqued in scroll work with shaded violet velvet. An Eton jacket is appliqued to match the skirt and has a steel clasp.—Adv.

THE CHAPLAIN'S EXCUSE

Rev. J. P. McIntyre of the Oregon Says He Was Not Responsible for His Criticisms.

WAS UNDER MENTAL STRAIN

He Took Quinine and Brandy Before Lecturing and Cannot Recall Censuring Fellow Officers of the Navy.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 3.—At to-day's session of the court-martial trial of the Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, for sensational charges against brother officers of the navy, made in a lecture delivered in Denver Aug. 8, the chaplain went on the stand in his own defense. His testimony is intended to establish a plea of irresponsibility for his utterances on the occasion.

In a straightforward, simple, yet graphic, manner he told the story of the Oregon's wonderful trip from San Francisco around Cape Horn; of the terrible extremes of heat and cold passed through; the nervous strain which the constant dread of meeting the enemy caused; of the excitement of blockade and the great battle of July 3, followed by a nervous collapse of the present narrator.

Chaplain McIntyre began by stating that his home, when not on duty as Chaplain in the navy, is in Denver. He said that he was in exceptionally fine physical condition when he sailed from San Francisco on board the Oregon where he started on her memorable voyage around Cape Horn.

He told the story of that trip. He said that while passing through the tropical regions the vessel was placed in a condition of readiness for battle, hatches and gangways were closed, preventing the circulation of fresh air. The temperature ranged from 95 to 107 degrees in his quarters. The ice machine failed to work satisfactorily, so that the water drank was warm.

Passing Cape Horn, the temperature was 42 degrees below zero. On coming north the high temperature was again experienced. These changes of temperature were disastrous to his health. On the northward trip, after they had passed through the tropics, he was attacked with a severe illness, including a terrible pain in the back of his head and in his spine. Three times he awoke in the night with his left arm helpless and seemingly partly paralyzed. He was then fearful that he was threatened with insanity.

At the battle of July 3, when the strain of the excitement was over, he fell to the deck and had to be carried to his quarters, where he was under the care of a physician until he left vessel and was sent to the Naval Hospital at New York. There a medical survey pronounced him a sufferer from nervous prostration, or, as the physician privately stated, "nervous bankruptcy."

After repeated urging, he consented to deliver the lecture of Aug. 8, to aid the Young Men's Christian Association. The work of preparation for the lecture irritated his nerves so that on the afternoon of Aug. 8 he was on the verge of a nervous collapse. To sustain him, he took quinine and brandy during the afternoon, and after reaching the church he took eighteen grains of quinine and from half to three-fourths of an ounce of brandy, being actuated by a feeling of failing strength.

He was detained for nearly an hour after arriving at the church before beginning the lecture, and when he began his head was in a whirl. Witness testified that he had clear ideas of what he intended to say, but could not remember what he actually did say.

"I cannot find words to tell the horror with which I read the report of my lecture as it appeared in The Rocky Mountain News," said Chaplain McIntyre, in reply to a question by Attorney Doud. "Statements contained in that article could not have been further from my thoughts."

The Chaplain said that, in reply to an inquiry from the Navy Department the day following lecture, he denied having made use of expressions attributed to him. He did this because he knew that in preparing for the lecture no such thoughts were entertained. Owing to the fact that the Chaplain was much fatigued by his recital, his cross-examination was postponed until 9:30 o'clock Tuesday, and court adjourned.

It is expected the defense will rest its case to-morrow. Physicians will be introduced to show the effect upon Chaplain McIntyre of medicines taken just prior to his lecture.

BOY'S PROTECTOR STABBED.

Carlson Was Wounded in the Back After Stopping a Beating.

F. Carlson, manager for W. J. McLenna, a dealer in paints at 9 Peck Slip, was stabbed in the back yesterday afternoon in front of his office. It is alleged the stabbing was done by Thomas Russell, a rough-mannered young man, said by the police to be a member of the Fulton Market Gang. Mr. Carlson saw a crowd on the sidewalk and went out to see what was going on. He found Russell holding down on the sidewalk a boy about six years old. Russell was choking the boy and kicking him in the face. Mr. Carlson seized Russell by the collar, dragged him off the boy, and let the little fellow escape. Mr. Carlson was walking back to his office when he was stabbed. Russell started to run, but was arrested.

Russell denied having done the stabbing, but was held in $2,500 bail in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of felonious assault. Mr. Carlson's wound was not dangerous.

GROWTH OF THE NEW SOUTH.

An Attractive Book Telling of Its Resources, Industries, and Resorts.

There have been numerous excursions of Southern business men to Northern cities in recent months, and in each instance the people from the South have brought tidings of wonderful growth and industrial development. Observing Northerners who have visited Southern States lately all come home with the same story to tell of the rapid strides that the New South is making toward prosperity. In view of the closer union of sentiment brought about by the events of the war with Spain, there is likely to be an awakened interest on the part of the people of the North in the affairs of the people of the South.

A timely publication designed to spread before the world some vital facts concerning "The Empire of the South; Its Resources, Industries, and Resorts," has just issued from the press in highly artistic form. In picturesque narrative it gives, State by State, a record of the wholesome development of that portion of the South stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio and the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. The States included in this area constitute an empire of a half million square miles. They are four times greater than England, Ireland, and Scotland, and more than seven times larger than New England. The variety of products embraces nearly all that mankind needs and uses. The increase in value of Southern manufactures from $315,924,794 in 1880 to $700,425,300 in 1897, tells an eloquent story of progress.

"The Southland" is the briefer title given to this valuable book by Frank Presbrey, who designed, wrote, and illustrated it, and the volume is "dedicated to the people of the South by the Southern Railway Company, whose interests are identical with those of the States traversed by its lines." The pictorial features of this book are dainty, and of infinite variety, bringing to view important and attractive objects in every part of the South.

The Fair for St. Catharine's Hospital.

The Sisters of St. Dominic who have in charge the three weeks' fair in Masonic Temple, Williamsburg, for the benefit of St. Catharine's Hospital, will have nearly all the convalescent soldiers now in the hospital present at the fair to-day. It will be known as Soldiers' Day. The convalescents number about sixty, and these will be taken to the fair in a decorated trolley car. The hospital authorities are making arrangements to receive 150 sick soldiers, who are expected from Puerto Rico this week.

Showmen Violate Immigration Laws.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Immigration Inspectors Ward and Holme of New York left on the 3:30 train yesterday with six immigrants who had been employed to work boats in the naval show run by Brady, Siegfield & Co. It is claimed that the men were imported in violation of the contract labor law, and they will be sent back to Berlin. Inspector Bradley of Chicago says the arrest of the guilty parties will follow.

MORE GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Half a Million Reaches Vancouver, and More Coming—3,000 Frenchmen to Seek Fortune.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 3.—The steamer Fastnet has arrived from Skaguay with $500,000 in dust and with news that $1,000,000 more is on the way. There will be but one more boat from Dawson, the Columbia, which will bring down a large amount of treasure.

The principal owners of the gold on the Fastnet are H. M. Kersey, General Manager of the Yukon Steamship Company, $50,000, in nuggets, for exhibition purposes; J. B. Rhodes of Portland, $40,000 in dust; W. Caldwell of Portland, $80,000 in dust; Edouard Laeson, $100,000 in dust; J. Sinclair of Vancouver, $25,000 in dust. There was some $50,000 divided among passengers.

M. Tenant, agent of the French Government, having gone over the ground, will report favorably on the Klondike to his Government. He has seen transportation companies regarding the carriage of 3,000 Frenchmen to the Klondike this season.

General Manager Kersey of the Yukon Steamship Company states that on Jan. 10 10,000 people will leave the Yukon country for home, bringing several millions in wealth.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL TOLLS.

Effort to Compel the Sale of Mileage Books Fails.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 5.—Gov. Pingree has failed in his effort to compel the Michigan Central Railroad to sell family mileage books at the rate of 2 cents per mile. A decision filed by the State Supreme Court late this afternoon decides that the Michigan Central's special charter unquestionably confers the right upon the company to fix its own rate of tolls, and that this is a vested right which cannot be withdrawn by the State without an adequate compensation therefor.

The court also decides that a law passed by the Legislature of 1891 regulating the cost of mileage books to 2 cents per mile has no application to the Michigan Central, and that the only way to effect the change desired by the Governor is to have the Legislature amend the charter of the company, which means that the State must compensate the company for any damage involved.

The suit was begun by Gov. Pingree on the refusal of a Michigan Central ticket agent at Detroit to sell him a family mileage book, in compliance with a law passed by the last Legislature. The Governor tendered his money in the presence of witnesses, and the agent stated that he had no such tickets. Thereupon the Governor brought suit to compel the company to sell him a thousand-mile ticket of the character demanded for $20. The mandamus suit was tried in the Wayne County Circuit Court, before Judge Donovan.

The lower court held that the law in question applied to all railroads in the State, and that reasonable justice and public policy demands that the State control the charges of railroads, lest the time the railroads should control the State and the people in that particular. This holding is reversed by the Supreme Court, which decides that a mandamus cannot issue.

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

CLARINDA, Iowa, Oct. 3.—Walter J. Yates shot his wife and Mrs. E. J. North, at Essex, near here, and then shot himself. He died instantly. His wife will die. Mrs. North is only slightly wounded. Mr. and Mrs. Yates were married three years ago. They had separated, and the wife was staying with Mrs. North.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, Ninth Cavalry, is extended five days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Rudolph Bumgardner, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps and will report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Wilkie Woodard, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as First Lieutenant, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, only, to take effect Sept. 28.

Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and assume command of the First Infantry Brigade at that place.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and assume command of the Second Infantry Brigade at that place.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major Henry T. Allen, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Philip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry, is extended one month.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. John S. Bersey, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Eli Hodgins, Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended to Oct. 10, on account of sickness.

Thomas F. Ryan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Montauk Point, and, with authorized clerk, will proceed to Jacksonville, and thence with the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, to Manzanillo, Cuba.

Leave of absence on account of sickness, to take effect upon the date of his arrival at Bloomfield, Ind., is granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry.

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding General at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Ola W. Bell, Third Cavalry, is extended six days.

Capt. William Astor Chanler, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

First Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Tenth Infantry, now at Chicago, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and join his regiment.

The leave of absence granted Major Philip G. Wales, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The assignment, Sept. 28, of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, (First Lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.05⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O K prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.10
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.20½

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@61¾c; No. 2 red, 62c; No. 2 corn, 28⅞@29¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29⅛@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, free on board, 21⅜@22c; No. 3 white, free on board, 22½@25c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 31¼@44¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7.95@8$; lard, per 100 lb, $4.75@$4.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅛@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Reports of a severe storm in the Atlantic States and a bullish set of cables from the English markets were responsible for an advance of 3 to 6 points in cotton futures at the opening yesterday morning. For the rest of the session fluctuations were narrow and speculative features lacking. It was a small, local market, at the best, with room traders in control. Liverpool sent a few buying orders around the opening at an Southern representatives sold in a scattered way, but aside from this, transactions were more for the evening up of former obligations than the putting out of new ventures. The close was quiet and steady at a net advance of 2 to 4 points. News averaged up too conflicting to inspire confidence one way or the other, but rather led to extreme conservatism and hesitancy all around. While the leading shorts pointed to the enormous receipts at the ports, as well as at interior towns, as bearing out their predictions for another "bumper" crop, were apprehensive, in view of the fact that yellow fever continues to gain headway in Louisiana and Mississippi and extremely cold weather has settled down over the middle and northwest. The possibility of the low temperature descending to the cotton belt was not so remote that it could be left out of the calculations of shorts, more particularly as the wet weather prevalent in the middle and eastern portions of the cotton region would greatly increase danger from a drop in the barometer. Reliable private dispatches were received on "Change, stating that the recent rains had interfered with picking and had damaged open coton to some extent.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.21	5.21	5.18	5.19@5.20
November	5.23	5.24	5.21	5.21@5.22
December	5.28	5.30	5.26	5.26@5.28
January	5.33	5.34	5.30	5.31@5.32
February	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.36@5.37
March	5.42	5.43	5.40	5.41@5.42
April	5.45	5.49	5.45	5.45@5.46
May	5.51	5.53	5.49	5.50@5.51
June	5.54	5.55	5.54	5.54@5.55
July	....	....	....	5.58@5.59
August	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62@5.63

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quite active and closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5¾c. for middling upland and 5¾c. for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼c. and 6¾c. respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 4⅞c.; Galveston, 4⅞c.; Mobile, 4 13-16c.; Savannah, 4¾c.; Charleston, 4¾c., 1-16c. lower; Wilmington, 4⅝c.; Norfolk, 5¼c.; Baltimore, 5⅝c.; St. Louis, 5c.; Memphis, 4 15-16c.; Cincinnati, 5¼c.; Louisville, 5 1-16c.; Houston, 4⅞c.

The export movement thus far has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	8,520	10,468	1,777
Thus far this week	24,120	10,468	1,777
Since Sept. 1	180,742	26,998	126,512

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Middling upland, 3 1-16d; January-February, 2.62S; February-March, 2.62½B; March-April, 2.63½B; April-May, 3¼dB; May-June, 3.01¼B; June-July, 3.02¼B; July-August, 3.03¾S; August-September, 3.04S; October, 2.63¼S; November-December, 2.62¼S; November-December, 2.61½B; December-January, 2.61½B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	67½	67¾	67	67¾
May	67⅝	68⅛	67⅜	68⅛
Corn—				
December	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
May	36	36⅜	36	36⅜
Lard—				
October	....	....	....	$5.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	61⅞	62 3-16	61¼	62¼
May	63¼	63 15-16	63⅛	63⅞
Corn—				
December	29 3-16	29½	29	29½
May	31⅝	31 7-16	31 3-16	31⅜
Oats—				
December	20 9-16	21	20 9-16	20⅞
May	22⅜	22½	22 5-16	22⅜
Lard—				
October	$4.65	$4.65	$4.65	$4.65
December	4.75	4.77½	4.72½	4.72½
Ribs—				
October	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.27½
December	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
Pork—				
October	....	....	....	7.82½
December	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.97½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The fore part of yesterday was given over to bear traders, and prices declined sharply under short selling and liquidation, partly absorbed by a little foreign buying right at the start. Local feeling was despondent over the situation, particularly in the Northwest, where receipts for the day were 2,448 cars, against 1,518 cars last year, and the visible supply increased 1,955,000 bushels, which was fully double the amount expected. This condition of affairs continued until the late afternoon, when shorts in an effort to cover found the market bare of wheat and themselves badly oversold. The result was a sharp rally throughout the list, attended by a fair demand, supposed to be for French account, and considered as significant in view of the promising crop news from that country of late. Weekly foreign statistics were bearish, with the exception of the English visible, which decreased 1,022,000 bushels, but European markets, after a slight decline at the opening, showed steadiness, closing ¼d off at Liverpool, 5@20 points lower on Paris wheat, and unchanged on flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—October, 59c; December, 59@59¼c; May, 61¼c; No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59¼c; No. 2 Northern, 56¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 3.—No. 1 Northern cash, 62½c; October, 62½c; December, 60⅛c; May, 62⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

Oats.

No. 2, 25½c; No. 3, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 25½@27c; track white, 27@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53c, spot; 52c, free on board, afloat, (to arrive;) 47@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 51c, rye, 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 36¼c asked, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@51c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—Quoted 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $1.72½, (to arrive;) buckwheat flour, $1.65@$1.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20, mostly $2.90@$3.10. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 62½@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60@62½c; middling, bulk, 65@85c; rye feed, 77½@80c; city feed, 70@72½c; hominy chop, 67½c; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12.50@$13; short, clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c; CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3¼@3½c. LARD—$5.10; city lard, $4.80@$4.85; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.40; Brazil kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 3⅝@4c; Western, 4@4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5¾@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Close.—Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.

Very little interest was manifested in coffee futures yesterday. Total transactions of 9,500 bags represent one of the smallest markets of recent times. Opening steady in tone at an advance of 5 to 10 points, the latter being in sympathy with firmness abroad, the scope of fluctuations was but 5 points, with the close quiet at a net gain of 5@10 points. Shorts covered in a very small way, and a few buying orders came to light from Europe. Sellers were few and far between, and sentiment taken on the whole was quite bullish. The feature of foreign news was an advance of 7-32d in the rate of exchange, to 8⅛d at Rio. This is the highest point touched in many weeks, although present indications point to a continued upward movement for some time to come. Santos was inactive and a shade lower. Havre and Hamburg showed a healthy undertone, but lacked speculative activity.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
November	....	....	....	5.45@5.55
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
January	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
February	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
March	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
April	....	....	....	6.10@6.15
May	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
June	....	....	....	6.20@6.25
July	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
August	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.35
September	....	....	....	6.35@6.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$100. Hamburg—¼@½ pfennig net higher. Havre—¼f net higher. January, 39; February, 39; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 39.75; July, 40; August, 40; September, 40.25; October, 38.75; November, 39; December, 39.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.15; lake copper, ingot, $12.30; tin, $16.30; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.85, and bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.80, and bulk, $4.30; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.75; deodorized, $7.25; refined, cases, $7.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 17@18c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@13½c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 21½c; off Summer yellow, 20@20½c; butter grades, 26@27c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27½c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 31¼@32c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.62½; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.70; M, $1.75; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 28@28¼c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 28¼c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—Turpentine firm, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.40@$5.50; oxen and stags, $2.80@$4.60; bulls, $2.55@$3.25; cows, $1.65@$3.50; cable slow; live cattle, 11¼@12¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$7.50; tops, $7.75; grassers, $3@$3.50; Westerns, $4.37½@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9c@11c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.60; lambs, $5.12½@$6; culls, $4.

HOGS—$4@$4.20.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

19—McBride vs. Allen.
148—In re Harris T. & T. Co.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tug G. H. Notts and two others.
25—Hylin vs. steamboat Magenta and tug Nilsen.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
45—Pittman vs. same.
27—Leonard vs. tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. tug Royal.
62—Kingswell S. S. Co. vs. North American Transportation Co.
11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Transportation Co.
92—Sutton vs. propeller City of Norwalk.
49—Beese vs. Baxter.
83—U. S. vs. derrick Will.
88—Same vs. derrick Monarch.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 1294, 1284, 1200, 1291, 1287, 1310, 1288, 1311, 1289, 1312, 1293, 1313, 1296, 1308, 1314, 1305, 1316.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

21—Gilbert vs. Ackerman.
22—Faust vs. Ascher.
23—Rubenfeld vs. Robiner.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Reissmann vs. Nat. Lead Co.
26—Lawton vs. Lawton.
29—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
32—Schoverling vs. Ruben.
33—Hirsch vs. same.
34—Johns vs. same.
35—Karl vs. Whitaker.
36—Gomez vs. Gomez.
39—Crossman vs. Lurman.
40—Fleischer vs. Altman
42—Appleby vs. Sewards.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess until Wednesday, Oct. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pearson vs. Ball.
2—In re Belden Club.
3—Burt vs. Kendal.
4—Apfel vs. Sexton.
5—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Seaverus.
6—In re McCaffrey.
7—Central Nat. Bank vs. Bennett Mfg. Co.
8—Grenner vs. Grenner.
9—Moss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Littlefield vs. Butler.
11—Saron vs. Schnugg.
12—Henessey vs. Goldberg.
13—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitz.
14—Matthine vs. Adam Powet Co.
15—In re Gostenhofer.
16—In re Rutty.
17—Bailie vs. Bailie.
18—Dowdall vs. Costello.
19—Frost vs. Horton.
20—In re The Mayor, &c.
21—Browne vs. Browne.
22—Norton vs. Norton.
23—Hagler vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
24—Burt vs. Fitzpatrick.
25—In re Marble and Enamel Mosaic Co.
26—Ryan vs. Feeney.
27—In re Jacobson Mfg. Co.
28—Tyler vs. Tyler.
29—N. Y. Build. Loan Bank. Co. vs. Berls.
30—Leozyusky vs. Con. Trust Co.
31—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Read.
32—Nat. State Bank of O. vs. Heidenheimer.
33—Goddard vs. Stewart.
34—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
35—Baudler vs. Baudler.
36—Costello vs. Costello.
37—Schultz vs. Kluhsmeier.
38—Somers vs. Gude.
39—Smith vs. Asiel.
40—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
41—Bryan vs. Altieri.
42—N. Y. Polyclinic Med. School and Hosp. vs. King.
43—Marron vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
44—Marquis vs. Chapman.
45—Schuhl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
46—In re Whitlock Av.
47—Gross vs. Martin.
48—Dunham vs. Scott.
49—Farowich vs. Samuels.
50—Rosenthal vs. Samuels.
51—Ingall vs. Stoddard.
52—Weinstein vs. Copeland.
53—Ludwig vs. Uhlmann
54—Meyer vs. Kampmann.
55—Grimaldi vs. Michaelis.
56—New Home Sewing Mach. Co. vs. Hasbrouck.
57—Stark vs. Man. Ry. Co.
58—Arnold vs. R. Rothschild's Sons Co.
59—People, &c., vs. Robinson.
60—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—McMahon vs. Board of Police.
2—In re Smith.
3—Ver Planck vs. Godfrey.
5—In re Loring Place.
6—In re La Fontaine Av.
7—In re Wilkins Place.
8—In re Marion Av.
9—In re Andrews Av.
10—In re Webster Av.
11—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
12—In re Orchard St.
13—In re East 168th St.
14—In re East 169th St.
15—In re East 176th St.
16—In re Elliott Place.
17—In re Villa Place.
18—In re College Av.
19—In re La Fayette Av.
20—In re East 138th St.
21—In re Public Place at 138th St.
22—In re 173d St.
23—In re Depot Place.
24—In re Boone St.
25—In re Edgecombe Rd
26—In re 171st St.
27—In re East 178th St.
28—In re Park St.
29—In re Whitlock Av.
30—In re Powers Av.
31—In re East 163d St.
32—In re Clinton Av.
33—In re Boston Road.
34—In re Elm St.
35—In re Walton Av.
36—In re Robins Av.
37—In re Kirk Place.
38—In re Albany Road.
39—In re East 185th St.
40—In re 202d St.
41—In re Lind Av.
42—Holahan vs. Moore.

Demurrers.

817—Robinson vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
832—Nealis vs. Hein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
1493—Leon vs. Seamans.
1494—Same vs. same.
1418—Blank vs. Rudensky.
1534—Handibode vs. Schnaufer.
1698—Morrison vs. Marshall.
1600—G. A. Clark & Bros. vs. Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

Prefered Causes.

3764—Weber vs. Anderson.
5720—Cohen vs. Macholski.
5836—Gray vs. Met. St. Ry.
5843—Ludwig vs. Uhlman.
5012—Illing vs. Trevor.
5910—Forsellor vs. Erie R. R. Co.
5697—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5476—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
5477—Same vs. same.
5105—August vs. O'Brien
5087—Cleary vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5729—Adelson vs. Stern.
5140—Paddock vs. Arnold.
5448—New Home Sewing M. Co. vs. Turner.
4236—Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c.
5628—Mawson vs. Mawson.
5306—19th Ward Bk. vs. Power.
5861—Greenwald vs. Tannen.
5886—Whitehead vs. Dresler.
5215—Feder vs. Clark.
5900—Manning vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
5542—Levin vs. Weber.
4733—Levin vs. The Mayor, &c.
4706—Nat. Distrib. Co. vs. Kuh.
5968—Forsten vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1918—Stanch vs. Freund.
2120—Casey vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
2194—Tompkins vs. Edgell.
478—Garety vs. King.
2101—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry.
1317—Delehanty vs. Phil. & Reading R. R.
1343—Schreyer vs. Salter.
2546—Duval vs. Davis.
2547—Bklyn. Brass and Copper Co. vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2125—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
3320—Rowell vs. Janvrin.
2569—12th Ward Bank vs. Mount Morris Bank.
1950—Manning vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1951—Skelly vs. same.
1934—Cahill vs. Cunningham.
1371—Parks vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2191—Berman vs. The Mayor, &c.
2554—Jaimes vs. Schmalholz.
2742—Guy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1863—Washington vs. Agan.
2284—Langers vs. East River Gas Co.
1952—Zuchtman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1963—Fellman vs. same.
1964—Honespain vs. same.
2025—Woodworth Lumber Co. vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
2220—Healy vs. Campbell
2183—Doody vs. Downey

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter De Loughey.
2—John Hagan.
3—Jacob Edler.
4—Louis Grunhut.
5—Samuel C. Ostrander
6—George A. Jones.
7—Ann Donovan.
8—Ann E. Parker.
9—William O'Donnell.
10—John Foster.
11—Diego F. De Agreda.
12—Charles H. Lilienthal
13—Fanny J. Meggs.
14—John Neen.
15—John Rice.
16—Leo J. Rice.
17—Lawrence R. Kerr.
18—Mary E. Dwinelle.
19—August Korsandra.
20—Frederick Kalkhof.
21—Marie Heine.
22—Herman Koehler.
23—Walter J. Price.
24—William Bloomfield.
25—James M. Beyer.
26—Rosalie Wittner.
27—Rosanna Barnes.
28—Pauline D. Pearsall.
29—Simon Scheuer.
30—George W. Cass.
31—Margaret A. Kirby.
32—Francis McCabe.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1392—Contested will of Frances Gutch Mannar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.— Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
1077—Bowers vs. Stewart.
3294—Heines vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
413—Levitzky vs. Kaizer.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinsky.
284—Bevin vs. Wilson.
649—Bretz vs. Doherty.
713—O'Connor vs. Campbell.
213—Nelson vs. Inglis.
923—Bach vs. Bartinella.
1037—Kennelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1113—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Ruppert vs. Ife.
5334—Gross vs. Gross.
4564½—Jennings vs. Kosmack.
5360—Wright vs. Steckler.
263—Oelbermann vs. Hochstaedter.
193—Wyer vs. Baer.
514—Bowles vs. Man. El. R. R. Co.
153—Rosenberg vs. Gerushym.
431—Weber vs. Tamsen.
4565—Carroll vs. Woods.
579—Flynn vs. Pecietta.
600—Jay vs. Neuberger.
606—Moore vs. same.
607—Cooper Mfg. Co. vs. same.
606—Parsons Mfg. Co. vs. same.
505—Pinkus vs. Fragner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1217—Slotkin vs. Stein-mann.
1151—Brooks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1260—Richberg vs. High-Grade Frame Co.
1131—Fairchild vs. Van Horne.
1306—Levy vs. Abrahams
1307—Same vs. same.
1309—Graubard vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1310—Sheridan vs. Met. Traction Co.
1314—Quackenbush vs. Wilkes.
1315—Wise vs. Kallman.
1318—Harlem Laundry Co. vs. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
1180—Persh vs. Ham Gee
1271—Koster vs. Farmer.
1320—Barber vs. George Ringler Co.
1321—Haslacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1322—Patuzo vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1324—Oddo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1329—Hesse vs. Union Ry. Co.
1342—Gans vs. Bischoff.
1343—Same vs. Harris.
1245—Cohen vs. Schwartz
1196—Goldberg vs. Monyhan.
1325—Dietrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1159—Bradley vs. Weber.
1234—Clark vs. Freeman
1150—McGinniss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1130—Haas vs. Cane.
1215—Torrey vs. Meyer.
1323—Tierney vs. Kinsler.
3585—Zimmermann vs. Katzenstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1432—Rose vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
905—Strauss vs. Murray
1424—Cohen vs. Reed.
1448—Tapley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1443—Rumley vs. Wells.
1400—McManus vs. Smith.
1371—Bernheimer vs. Kesselman.
1391—Aronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1292—Aronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1399—Boyle vs. Ackers.
1490—Lyon vs. Bissell.
1086—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4864—Ridophus vs. Herrlich.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
372—Lieberman vs. Friedlander.
5148—Landen vs. New borough Co.
5441—H. B. Smith Co. vs. Tru.
5441—Hess vs. Ober.
4208—First Nat. Bank vs. Langan.
5304—R. A. Ryley Co. vs. Roche.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1490.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—David Nalikoff.
2—Charles J. Seaman.
3—Frank Clark.
4—Peter Windel.
5—Peter Carroll.
6—Ferdinand King. William Scott. Albert Conover.
7—Frank Zarlno, Tony Bronn, John Ligieri.
8—George Curtis.
9—Tony Bronn.
10—Maggie Page.

Pleadings.

1—John Dugan.
2—Leon Leonard.
3—Emily Ross.
4—Edward Underhill.
5—James T. Marshall.
6—Julius Samuels.
7—Rynard E. W. Sprague.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Andrew Kelly.
2—John Healy, Thomas Haslam.
3—John Hurley.
4—Blanchard Gabriel.
5—James W. Scott.
6—Maria M. Vaticalca.
7—Frank Pollack.
William Souhrada, William Krayececk.
8—William Wesy.
9—Giuseppe Pizzonia.
10—Vito Pizzonia.
11—Paul Drivas.
12—James McPhillips.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Van Alstyne, John Leon.
2—George Gleason.
3—Louis Kuhn.
4—George Grunfeld. Frederick Gross.
5—Charles Meyer.
6—Lucy Hamilton.
7—Peter Paulus.
8—Michael Roth.
9—John Ryan, John Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James H. King.
2—William Bayer.
3—Frank Barrett.
4—James Curtin.
5—Charles Collette.
6—Arthur W. Lester.
7—William C. Barber.
Joseph A. Basil.
8—Thomas Wilson.
9—Giuseppe Rocca.
10—Sebastiano Masaro.
11—Joseph Di Marino.
12—Charles Barther.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Hamilton, (ten cases)—John H. Rogan. McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Company—Charles Donohue. Potter vs. Lennon—Edward E. McCall. Bachman vs. Garrison—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Henshaw vs. Treanor—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Smith—Alfred L. M. Bullowa.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Dove Social Club—John H. Corwin.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Bissell vs, Bissell—Abraham Gruber.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Mashie—Francis B. Delahanty. Matter of Duhrkopf—Hamilton Odell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Isaac Wasserzug vs. Katie Slezefsky—David Friedmann.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar. Non-enumerated.

193—Matter of Schultes.
194—Kirby vs. Kirby.
203—Smith vs. Ferguson.
204—Smith vs. 23d St. Ferry Co.
206—Bush vs. Bliss.
208—Hoey vs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
209—Astrand vs. B. H. R. R.
210—Astrand vs. B. H. R. R.
211—Klinker vs. 3d Av. R. R.
212—Gardam vs. Healy.
213—Heyman vs. Brewing Co.
216—Shanks vs. Stumpp.
217—Caldwell vs. Tietig.
218—Matter of Scott.
219—Loretz vs. Met. St R'way.
220—Rosenfeld vs. Byrnes.
221—Matter of Camerick.
222—Timpson vs. Erie R. R.
223—Matter of B. E. R. R.
224—Dietz vs. Leber.
182—Fuller vs. Coler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Demurrers.

690—Kissam vs. Bremerman.
692—Hayes vs. Johnson.

General Calendar.

541—Torbell vs. the City of New York.
540—Westphal vs. same.
539—Jager, Jr., vs. same.
534—Diekmann vs. same
535—Hillier, Jr., vs. same.
536—Meyer vs. same.
537—Borgstede vs. same.
542—Hillier, Jr., (T.,) vs. same.
538—Miller vs. same.
707—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Larkin.
708—Lowenberger vs. Brunor.
709—Same vs. same.
710—Kiernan vs. Donohue.
711—Hale vs. Corywell.
712—Lutz vs. Strauss.
713—Henderson vs. Sodlmin.
714—Krudop, adm'r., vs. Krudop.
715—Litchfield vs. Adamson.
716—Roe vs

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THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

The question who shall succeed Col. HAY in London is one of high if not of the highest importance. It is highly desirable that our representative in London shall, by his character, equipment, and associations strengthen the impression that has been made by Col. HAY and by Mr. BAYARD, and which has had very much to do with the existing era of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

But the social aspects of the mission are not more important than those purely political. There is a great deal of work to be done in the world in respect to which the two countries have a common interest. Such of the preliminary discussion and negotiation upon these subjects as are not carried on in Washington must be carried on in London. Our representative there ought to be a man thoroughly conversant with the nature and extent not only of our actual but of our potential commercial interests. He ought to be equally familiar, and in detail, with our diplomatic history and traditions.

There are not many men in American public life who meet these requirements. Most certainly Senator MCMILLAN of Michigan is not one of these few. His name would not occur to anybody who was honestly trying to select a man for the place on account of his capacity of filling it in a manner acceptable to the British people and useful to the United States. Why, then, should the rumor connecting his name with the place persist and increase?

The answer to this question is equally obvious and discreditable. It is because everybody, except, apparently, the President of the United States, sees that the Republican Party cannot carry and must unload the Secretary of War. There is no reason why Mr. ALGER should not be suffered to relapse into private life. That is the fate which, if he were well advised, he would choose for himself. But it seems that he is not willing to relinquish the Secretaryship except for "something equally as good." That something seems to be the Senatorship from Michigan. In order to obtain it, a vacancy must be made, and the appointment of the present Senator to the English mission, while it would have no reference to the satisfactory filling of that place, would make a satisfactory vacancy in the other.

Nobody can fail to see that this arrangement would be a piece of low political jobbery, disgraceful to everybody concerned in it. The mere persistence of the rumor affirming that it will be made is deeply disrespectful to the President, because, of course, the job cannot be executed without his active connivance, and that connivance would be disgraceful to him. Yet he has not resented it, and he has no right to resent it. He has already been a party to a job equally disgraceful, by which Senator SHERMAN was "kicked up stairs" into the State Department in order to make room in the Senate for Mr. HANNA. One would suppose that the result of that arrangement had been enough to cure the President of participation in that variety of political jobs. For the appointment of Mr. SHERMAN not only showed a scandalous indifference to the public service, but was distinctly "bad politics." And yet, a priori, Senator SHERMAN was far better qualified for the Secretaryship of State than is Senator MCMILLAN for the British Embassy. Can anybody imagine GROVER CLEVELAND, or, indeed, BENJAMIN HARRISON, making such a disposition of the British Embassy as nobody seems to find incredible when the intention of making it is imputed to WILLIAM MCKINLEY?

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND EXPANSION.

Very much has been made by the opponents of all expansion of the territory of the United States of the argument that it must logically and practically undermine the American policy known as the Monroe doctrine. According to this argument expansion involves us in the complications of European countries, which we cannot enter while excluding all European nations from any influence upon our own policy.

We have never been able to see the conclusive force of this argument, and it has seemed to us that the question of expansion must be settled quite independently of it. The policy which bears the name of the Monroe doctrine is much more simple than those who discuss it are inclined to regard it. It is in substance a resolution by the United States that no European power shall, with our consent, forcibly acquire territory on the American continents or the dependent islands, nor shall any European power transfer such territory now in its possession to another European power. This necessarily includes opposition to the forcible control by any European power of the destinies of any American State now independent. Obviously, what we may do with the Antilles cannot affect our consistency in this doctrine because they are covered by it.

What we may do with the Philippines cannot directly affect the doctrine we have declared and maintained. It may lead us into quarrels with European Governments, in the course of which they may violate the Monroe doctrine and compel us to sustain it by force. That task may be made more difficult or it may be made easier by the possession of the Philippines. But the defense of the position taken through the declaration of the Monroe doctrine would have to be made against any power that chose to attack it whether we had or had not the Philippines. Their acquirement in no way weakens our contention that territory on this side of the Atlantic cannot, with our consent, be made a subject either of European quarrels or of European bargains. The contention when it was made was essential to the complete independence and free development of the American system. It is still essential, though the dangers it was framed to meet are not now so great or immediate. It is a position strong in proportion to our intention and ability to defend it; we have always been ready to defend it, and must continue to be. It is our right and our duty, and will not cease to be so if we shall assume other interests in other parts of the world.

Whether we ought to assume such interests, with their attendant responsibilities, is, we think, a question by itself. Those who wish to read a strong argument in the affirmative will find it in an article in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly by HORACE N. FISHER, under the title of "The Development of Our Foreign Policy." His general proposition is that it is our solemn duty to take control of the Philippines on the lines of the ground principles of our own Government and the policy of "the open door," or trade free to all. The following striking passage will show his point of view:

"What is the grand central Anglo-Saxon idea in the founding of States? It is first of all, and above all, that government is organized, according to the condition of the people to be governed, for a single practical purpose, and that purpose is to establish peace, law, and equity, so that under it all men shall be equal before the law and shall have equal justice; that all men shall be at peace with one another under the law, and shall enjoy equal protection in accumulating and using their property; that there shall be no military overlord or military caste to tyrannize over the plain men of the people; that there shall be no religious overlord or religious caste to tyrannize over their souls; that the poor and unfortunate shall not become outcasts, and their children after them; that public education shall be freely dispensed as a means of uplifting men's souls and lives and making them good citizens—self-respecting and intelligent, and able to take a constantly increasing part in the affairs of government."

THE CHURCHES AND THE PEOPLE.

Dr. DE COSTA'S statement of facts concerning the religious life of this Nation is of a nature to give occasion for grave concern to churchmen. Only two-sevenths of the people of the United States, it appears, are church members. There are fifty millions outside the church. Dr. DE COSTA thinks this is an appalling evidence of the spread of irreligion in the land. It seems to us that it is an evidence of the failure of religion to spread among the people. Irreligion, if we take the word to mean non-membership in the Church, is doubtless prevalent. The figures show it. But if we take it to mean godlessness and depravity it does not prevail in this country, it is not spreading, and gives little occasion for alarm and foreboding.

The ordinary laws of morality and right conduct independent of Church authority or the immediate injunctions of religious teachers appear to be very widely respected and obeyed in the United States. They are sufficient to keep the fifty million non-members of churches about as near to the path of righteousness as the twenty million church members. This reflection might come pretty near to destroying the churches by proving that they were not necessary were it not for one very important fact which must be kept clearly in view. Public opinion in this country is almost puritanical in its stern and just condemnation of vice and immorality. Fear of public opinion keeps millions of persons in the right path who would be tempted beyond their strength if they could sin without losing the respect of their neighbors. But the churches have a vast, incalculable influence in shaping public opinion, in keeping it up to moral pitch, and preventing any permanent debasement of the standards of right in communities. The saving power of the churches is by no means limited to their membership. There are very few, and those only the irredeemable profligates, who altogether escape their uplifting influence.

It may be true that the masses of the people are coming no nearer to the Church, but it is not true that they are drifting further away from practical righteousness, that is, from the standard of right conduct in the daily affairs of life. Nor is it true that they are becoming any more indifferent to moral restraints than they have always been. The morality of the people is not decaying or degenerating.

Nevertheless, the earnest church worker may well have his moments of discouragement. If the direct appeal of the Church is heeded by only two in seven of the people he may conclude that there is something the matter either with the people or with the Church. Dr. DE COSTA says the property of the Episcopal Church in this country amounts to $82,835,000, while it has only 654,000 communicants and provides sittings for only 1,360,000 persons. The Baptists, on the other hand, with $82,300,000 worth of property, provide sittings for 11,568,000 persons. In the Episcopal Church, therefore, a property investment of $60.29 is required to maintain one sitting. The Baptists manage to do it with only $7.11. That may be one reason why Dr. DE COSTA finds disquieting evidence that his Church is not extending its influence among the masses.

The union of all the Protestant Churches, to which Dr. DE COSTA looks hopefully as the remedy for the state of religious indifference which he deplores, is a dream. Denominational and sectarian differences will not be laid aside until men lay aside their differences of individual temperament and mind. The tendency no doubt is the other way—not toward assimilation, but toward further divisions and new denominations. Would an impartial observer reject as altogether improbable the prediction that the Presbyterian Church cannot long remain in its present condition of divided counsels in regard to Bible interpretation without coming to a real division of its own body? There can be no union of the churches without an antecedent assimilation of creeds, and that seems quite impossible. The extraordinary tenacity with which the true believer adheres to minor and unessential distinctions puts any general giving up of larger articles of faith quite beyond hope.

LIGHT ON PRICES.

Prof. RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH publishes in the latest number of The Political Science Quarterly an article on "The Movement of Prices," which not only is extremely interesting, but may fairly be called illuminating. It is to be followed by further discussion, and we strongly urge business men and financiers, to whom this question in its larger bearings must be of importance, to follow carefully the professor's treatment of it.

In his hands the question is neither dry nor technical. It is needless to say that he is a master of the technicalities involved, but he approaches the subject, not from the technical point of view, but with a purpose to trace its relations to public opinion and so to the influence it may exert on the policy of the country and on the course of public events. The immediate occasion of his discussion is the effect produced by recent changes in price-level, the fall since 1873, which has led to the bimetallic movement and the free-silver struggle in the United States. "In these last struggles," he points out, "enormous interests have been supposed to be involved. It is asserted that the well-being of whole classes has been affected; that the system of deferred payments has been so dislocated and distorted as to work grievous injustice, and that the community at large is undergoing the agony of slow but sure decadence and death. 'The permanent industrial crisis' is the mildest term which has been used to describe the situation; and the fall of the Roman Empire—which, in accordance with ALLISON'S theory, is attributed to scarcity of money—has been declared to afford the closest analogy to the probable future of the modern world."

The scope of Prof. MAYO-SMITH'S inquiry includes first the nature and accuracy of the available methods for determining changes in the level of prices—and this is the subject of the current article; second, how far we can trace the effect of such changes upon the community, upon classes, and upon individuals; and third, whether our theory of money is sufficiently precise to determine the relation between money and prices, and whether money can be manipulated to control prices and so to remedy any evil effects that may be found to flow from changes in prices.

In discussing the nature and limitations of "index numbers" as a means of determining changes in the level of prices—which is done with admirable lucidity—Prof. MAYO-SMITH reaches the conclusion that in order to study the effects of price-changes, as thus indicated, upon classes and individuals, we must have some idea of the connection between wholesale and retail prices in order to reason as to the effect on the cost of living for the individual; some method of estimating the relative importance of single commodities in the expenditure of the individual and some estimate of the changes in income or wages in order to measure the effect on the real economic condition of the individual. It will be seen that a careful inquiry along these lines will tend strongly to clear the way for the large question of the possibility of controlling price-changes and their effects by the manipulation of money.

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

Modern Mexico, a publication designed to call the attention of American manufacturers, merchants, and investors to the opportunities that exist for them in the republic across the Rio Grande, discusses the subject of "Health in the Tropics" from the standpoints of experience and common sense. The statements made and the advice given are intended, of course, to decrease the apprehensions and increase the safety of persons who go from the North to Mexico for business reasons, but the article is of especial interest, just now, because of its oblique but obvious bearing upon the lamentable condition into which our army fell almost immediately after arriving in Cuba.

"If an inhabitant of the tropics," declares the writer, "should journey to some Northern city of the United States in the midst of Winter, and insist upon wearing the same clothes and eating just as he did at home, the effect upon his health would be sudden and decided." That is a proposition which nobody would think of doubting, and certainly nobody would think of roaming about New York, Boston, or Chicago in January dressed in white linen and a Panama hat simply because apparel of that sort is comfortable all the year round at Vera Cruz. Why people do not realize that thick garments and heating food are as absurd and as dangerous in the South as tropical fashions and diet would be in the North is a mystery that passes comprehension. Yet tourists and business men every day take the risk of changing their latitudes without changing their habits, and, as we all know, thousands of American soldiers were recently sent to Cuba in uniforms that would have protected them from the blasts of a Northern Winter, and after landing they were fed on rations intentionally prepared for the purpose of raising the temperature of the eater's body to a high point and keeping it there!

In these circumstances the army's sudden breakdown was not remarkable but inevitable.

The Northerner in the tropics, says this authority, should abandon his old habits and distrust the demands of his appetite. The wisest course for him is to study with care the habits of the natives and to dress, eat, drink, and act as nearly as possible in accordance with the example set for him by the most intelligent part of the population. So doing, he will wear thin, loose clothing, with light flannel next to the skin; he will eat much less than his previous allowance, and of fruits he will choose the acid kinds, like oranges, limes, and tamarinds, and avoid bananas and others that are sweet; he will keep out of the sun as much as possible, do all necessary work early or late in the day, and he will decide that much of the "laziness" so irritating to Anglo-Saxon nerves is due to the fact that in the tropics a white man cannot perform continuous hard manual labor and live. He will take stimulants very sparingly, and, despite the balminess of the air, he will be much more constantly on his guard against "catching cold" than he was in a harsher climate.

Some of this advice it would have been impossible for the soldiers to follow, but much of it the officers could have enforced, and it is a matter of record that the vast majority of them made no attempt whatever to differentiate a campaign in Cuba from one in Montana or Dakota. In time, no doubt, our military authorities will learn how to preserve the health of troops in the tropics. They will adopt new uniforms and invent a new diet. They must do so if we are to possess or "protect" islands in the West or the East Indies. It does seem, however, that Americans might learn quickly from the experiences of others, instead of acquiring wisdom slowly and expensively at first hand.

GEN. SHAFTER.

We note with interest that Gen. SHAFTER expresses a good opinion of Col. ROOSEVELT and approves his candidacy. The public would be much more interested, however, in Col. ROOSEVELT'S opinion of Gen. SHAFTER and his generalship.

It is now pretty generally understood that on June 30 Gen. SHAFTER was in grave doubt about his ability to hold the position he then occupied before Santiago. We have been informed that he sent a dispatch to the War Department saying that he might be compelled to retire to a more secure position a few miles in the rear. It is understood also that the other Generals strenuously opposed a retreat, which would have destroyed the glory of our brilliant record of carrying on a war in which we never fell back. We have no doubt that Col. ROOSEVELT, if his advice had been asked by Gen. SHAFTER, would have spoken at once and with great emphasis for a continued advance.

As soon as we knew the desperate situation of TORAL and his men in Santiago everybody wondered why Gen. SHAFTER should have even for a moment entertained any doubt of his ability to hold his position. It was a part of his duty to know the condition of the enemy. Had he known it he would never have hesitated. Fortunately he decided to stick to his line, and the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet on July 3 removed all occasion for doubt.

We presume the President's war investigation committee will ask some questions about the state of Gen. SHAFTER'S mind on June 30 and July 1. But will it get at the facts?

REGULARS DO NOT COMPLAIN.

It has been a source of great comfort to War Department officials and their friends that in answer to numberless charges of incompetency and neglect they could answer, "But the regulars don't complain!" At every lull in the storm of criticism somebody has piped this pretty phrase as shrilly as possible, evidently believing that if it were repeated often enough the public would finally turn at least a portion of its indignation against the volunteers. The desire was, of course, first, that we should accept the assertion about the regulars as true, and, second, that we should regard the absence of complaint on their part as proof that they were quite content with the way in which they had been treated.

Now it is a fact that, as a rule, the regulars have taken things as they came and said little. There were many reasons for this silence, chief among them being the facts that discipline was strict and that comparatively few people had a personal interest in the troubles of the professional soldier. Consequently, he was not often asked to give his opinion of his food and his raiment, or of the men who provided them, and when he was moved to make a protest it went through an official channel, so long and so tortuous that only in rare instances did anything big enough to see come out at the other end.

But there are times when the restraints of discipline are ignored and when civilian ears are near enough to hear what the regular says. One such time is when he is sent home on a furlough and takes that opportunity to get out of the service by dying. For example, FRANK FICKS, a private in the Seventh United States Infantry, recently betook himself and a serious case of typhoid fever out to Denver. He was very ill when he arrived—so ill that the prospects of a court-martial had no terrors for him. Therefore, in the short period at his disposal he talked, and, though a regular, he complained. According to a press dispatch, FICKS told the uncle in whose house he took refuge that he had been ill-treated and neglected ever since the fever attacked him, and his resentment of this was so intense that as a last request he asked to be buried in something—anything—else than the United States uniform.

When one realizes what a soldier's uniform is to him the terrible significance of the request becomes very plain. Yet it is quite probable that this man, if worst had not come to worst, would have complained as little as the other regulars.

Some Appreciative Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, on behalf of myself and others, thank you for your excellent paper—which can be read in any family.

The editorials, literary notes and reviews, financial news and weekly financial supplement, especially commend themselves. The separate literary suplement is very acceptable. FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.
Eastbourne Lodge, Newport, R. I., Oct. 2, 1898.

A PENSION WANTED.

From The Washington Star.

"The interest of parents in their soldier sons is exhibited in various ways," said a clerk in the Adjutant General's office to a Star reporter, "and while some of these exhibitions are grand and beautiful, some are otherwise, and I am sorry to say that the otherwise kind are painfully frequent. A recent case will explain what I am getting at. A young soldier applied to the War Department for a discharge. He, like thousands of others, had seen no service, except camp service, and tiring of this, there being no immediate prospect of service in the field, he applied for a discharge. The fond parent, in this particular case a widowed mother, hearing of the son's application for a discharge, came to this city and objected to the discharge, giving a half dozen good reasons for her objection, which, boiled down, meant that the son was a ne'er-do-well and that about the only job her boy ever held was his job in the army since May last. When told that the War Department was not particularly anxious to keep soldiers in the service who only staid in it as a means of livelihood, where they could get their food and clothing, and that there was a strong chance that the discharge would be granted, she begged that the son be kept in the service long enough to get a hospital record, and that, while he was not sick now, and had not been, she had every reason to suppose he would be, for lots of stronger men had succumbed to camp diseases, and in the natural course of events her son would share the same fate if his exposure continued, though she did not expect or desire that he would be seriously affected, as he had never made effort enough in his life even to get a serious illness. 'Discharge him now,' said the mother, 'when he has not been in the hospital an hour and therefore has no hospital record, and it will be almost out of the question for him ever to get a pension!' At this the official she addressed closed the interview by saying that the son would be undoubtedly discharged, and that the Government was not engaged in making hospital records for the accommodation of worthless soldiers or speculative parents."

The Prohibition Plebiscite.

From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

The result of the vote on Thursday was a triumph for good conservative common sense and British liberty. The only thing to regret is that the total vote was not larger, though of courses the fact that not half the electorate were heard from shows that the matter was not taken seriously by a majority of the Canadian people. Knowing how the prohibitionists are organized, and backed as they are by the persistent zeal of various influential sects, I am surprised they have not made a better showing, as they polled, as closely as possible, their entire strength. The result is a Conservative victory, becauses quite 75 per cent. of the prohibitionists belong to the Grit party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's expedient for hlmbugging the troublesome tail of his following has succeeded so far that the Government is saved from what might have been an awkward impasse. But the result, from my point of view, means much more than a mere party gain—it means that the Canadian people in the mass are honest, sensible, and fair, and it shows in a marked manner the rapidly waning influence in this country of men with narrow views and feeble intellects.

New York's Slaves to Fashion.

From The Boston Herald.

New York has some peculiar ways. At this season the city is thronged with crowds on business and pleasure bent, all the theatres are open, and overflowing with new attractions, but the native is not there to enjoy them. Strangers from wayback occupy the choice stalls, and swelldom is only sporadic, or, if present at all, incognito, as one might say. The whyness of this is easily explained. Fashion is at the bottom of it. Town life cannot begin to go the pace till the Horse Show brings society from the country. If you go over to New York now you will have the place to yourself. A thousand, more or less, millionaires are in hiding at their clubs, or perhaps trying to hit some winged creature with a gun, while their families are playing golf, or holding select horse shows on their estates, and otherwise diverting themselves with that latest social fad, country life. These New Yorkers will not be seen at places of town amusement until November. They would lose caste if they were not entertaining house parties somewhere.

Methodist Church Government.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Lay representation in the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church has won, from present indications, although all the local Conferences have not voted on the subject. The vote at present stands 6,564 in favor to 1,327 against. As a three-fourths vote is needed to carry the proposed amendment to the constitution, there is now over 600 majority in its favor. All votes taken recently have been largely on the yea side. Most of the local Conferences still to take action are in the West, and if they vote as anticipated, there will be a large majority in favor of the change and laymen will in future have equal representation with ministers in the governing body of the Methodist Church. The change can hardly fail to be beneficial in its results.

Penny Post Pioneers.

From The London Chronicle.

According to an Australian paper, Mr. Henniker-Heaton is not the pioneer of imperial penny postage. That honor, it declares, belongs to Elihu Burritt, the famous "learned blacksmith" of America, vehement opponent of slavery, peace advocate, founder of the League of Universal Brotherhood, and sometime United States Consul at Birmingham. Nearly half a century ago he sent all over the English-speaking world a pamphlet showing the feasibility of an ocean penny postage. The pamphlet anticipated not a few of the arguments with which Mr. Henniker-Heaton has familiarized us during recent years.

A Valuable Talent.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

The Van Wycks have a great talent for keeping their mouths shut. That is a very valuable talent to be possessed of under most circumstances in the life of a public man. It is only about one time in ten that it isn't useful, and a good deal depends on how it is made use of the tenth time to prove the wisdom and appropriateness of this exception to the rule.

More Money In It.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Sixty-five Klondikers arrived at Vancouver, of whom the majority were broke. Young man, remain at home and dig potatoes.

Generous Philadelphians.

From The Philadelphia Press.

That the people of Easton are generous to a fault is exemplified by the fact that they pay $2 per thousand cubic feet for gas.

A POEM RECALLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading the editorial of Thursday, Sept. 29, "The Tie that Binds," I was reminded of the verses of my late brother, Theodore Winthrop, on the same subject, which are very appropriate, and may have been forgotten after so long a time has elapsed since they were written. I send a copy, which you may like to print.

ELIZABETH W. WINTHROP.
West New Brighton, Sept. 30, 1898.

The East and the West.

We of the East spread our sails to the sea,
You of the West stride over the land,
Both are to scatter the hopes of the free
As the sower sheds golden grain from his hand.

'Tis ours to circle the stormy bends
Of a continent, yours its ridge to cross;
We must double the capes where a long world ends,
Lone cliffs, where two enemy oceans toss.

They meet and are baffled 'mid tempest and wrath;
Breezes are skirmishing, angry winds roar,
While poised on some desperate plunge of our path
We count up the blackening wrecks on the shore.

And you, through dreary and thirsty ways,
Where rivers are sand, and winds are dust,
Through sultry nights and feverish days
Move westward still, as the sunsets must;

Where the scorched air quivers along the slopes,
Where the slow-footed cattle lie down and die,
Where horizons draw backward till baffled hopes
Are weary of measureless waste and sky.

Yes! ours to battle relentless gales,
And yours the brave and the patient way;
But we hold the storms in our trusty sails,
And for you the life-giving fountains play.

There are stars above us, and stars for you,
Rest on the path and calm on the main;
Storms are but zephyrs when hearts are true:
We are no weaklings, quick to complain,

When lightning's flash bivouac fires into gloom,
And with crashing of forests the rains sheet down;
Or when ships plunge onward where night-clouds loom,
Defiant of darkness, and meeting its frown.

These are the days of motion and march;
Now we are ardent and young and brave;
Let those who come after us build the arch
Of our triumph, and plant with the laurel our grave.

Time enough to rear temples when heroes are dead;
Time enough to sing paeans after the fight;
Prophets urge onward the future's tread;
We—we are to kindle its beacon light!

Our sires lit torches of quenchless flame,
To illumine our darkness, if night should be;
But day is a friend to our standards, and shame
Be ours, if we win not the victory!

Man is nobler than men have been,
Souls are vaster than souls have dreamed.
There are broader oceans than eyes have seen,
Noons more glowing than yet have beamed.

Creeping shadows cower low on our land;
These shall not dim our grander day;
Stainless knights must be those who stand
Full in the van of a world's array!

When shall we cease our meagre distrust?
When to each other our true hearts yield?
To make this world an Eden, we must
Fling away each weapon and shield,

And meet each man as a friend and mate;
Trample and spurn and forget our pride,
Glad to accept an equal fate,
Laboring, conquering, side by side!

NUGGETS.

Jealousy.

"Is she very much in love?"

"Much in love! Say! She heard some one say that all the world loves a lover, and she's been jealous ever since."—Chicago Post.

Not Days Enough.

"You ought, like us, to have holidays in honor of your great men," said the Russian beauty.

"But in the American year," said the Major, "there are only 365 days."—Philadelphia Press.

A Good Sign.

"By George, there is an officeholder who must really be an honest man."

"Why do you think he is honest?"

"There is no talk of running him for a second term in order that he may be vindicated."—Cleveland Leader.

Study or Hustle?

"My boy," said the man of ideal temperament, "if you want to become a master of your profession, you must study; study day and night."

"Yes," replied the energetic youth; "and while I'm away off in a corner studying some other man will be hustling around getting all the business."—Washington Star.

What Southerners Need.

She was a Bradford of Boston, and had just returned from some months in Alabama. "I'll tell you what's the matter with those Southerners," she said to her friends, who had been listening to her experiences; "they need grandparents."

"What?"

"Yes. They need grandparents, as I said before. They haven't any of them got what we should call grandparents here. They only go back two or three generations."—Boston Beacon.

HOW A SOLDIER IS MADE.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A child is born—it gasps and cries,
And claps its wee fists to its eyes;
It stares at those who stand around,
And sleeps, a stranger unto care,
While she that smiles o'er joys, new-found,
Prays for him ere
He needs her prayer.

A hundred childish ills he worries through,
A thousand times his life hangs by a thread;
He falls, when there is nothing else to do,
From some high perch, and strikes upon his head!—
Ah, who shall say God keeps him not in sight,
Nor hears the prayers she offers up at night?

Behold him bending o'er his book;
Think on the patience and the care,
The planning and the toil it took
To place him there!

Toil and hope and despair,
Grieving and doubting and joy;
Days that were dark and days that were fair
For those who love the boy;
Years that have wearily dragged,
Years that have joyously passed,
Hopes that have flown and griefs that have lagged—
To make him a man, at last.

Hark to the summons that comes!
Hear the merciless roll of the drums!
The man for whom plans were made,
He for whom schemes were laid,
Must brush them aside, for somewhere
Somebody has wronged some one—
Let the banners wave high in the air,
There is soul-stirring work to be done!

Down through the valley and over the slope,
A regiment sweeps to the fray!
What of the prayers, the toil, the hope,
And the lofty plans of yesterday?
An angry shot,
A crimson clot,
And the smiles and tears
Of twenty years
End in a lump of lifeless clay.

BARNARD IS OUT OF DEBT

College Will Now Get the $100,000 Gift Which Was Conditionally Promised.

THE NEEDED SUM RAISED

Trustees Receive Enough Subscriptions to Insure Payment of the Whole Debt—Mrs. Anderson's Gift.

Barnard College is out of debt. The last $6,000 necessary to enable the institution to start its Fall term yesterday owing no man anything, was pledged to George A. Plimpton, the Treasurer, in the evening. This means that Barnard will get the $100,000 endowment fund which was anonymously given on condition that the college should be debt free by Oct. 3. The name and even the sex of this donor is still withheld. The gift, however, is assured.

The raising of the debt was possible through two agencies—the generosity with which New Yorkers responded to the exigencies of the case and an arrangement which Mr. Plimpton entered into with one of the college's creditors, by which the latter accepted a certain equity in some unmentioned property in cancellation of $30,000 of the debt. Besides this, however, well over $20,000 has been raised since the announcement of the conditional offer of an endowment fund last Friday. It has all been pledged in two days, Saturday and yesterday, as nothing was given on Sunday.

The history of the raising of the debt, as recounted by Mr. Plimpton yesterday evening, is an interesting one. Last January, when the debt was $124,000, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt declared that a fund ought to be established to clear it away, and to start this fund he gave $1,000. Other subscriptions followed, and then Mrs. A. A. Anderson, a Trustee, offered $25,000 on condition that the college should have raised the rest of the debt by Oct. 3, the opening of the Fall term. The offer was made anonymously. Mrs. Anderson's name was announced only yesterday evening, when it was revealed that she was also the giver of Milbank Hall, one of the Barnard dormitories, some two years ago.

Later John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000 on condition that $100,000 of the debt, including his gift, should have been raised by Oct. 3. Then came the munificent offer, announced last Friday, of a hundred-thousand-dollar endowment fund, on condition that the college be debt-free yesterday.

The Trustees felt that this was a rare chance, one that should not be let slip, and though the time was short, have worked ardently and hopefully to raise the required sum, which amounted to well over $50,000. Mr. Plimpton has spent a large amount of time in canvassing for subscriptions, as has Mrs. Alfred Meyer, one of the Trustees of Barnard College. Gifts came in slowly at first, but the public began to wake up to the needs of the case, and with their contributions, and the clearing of $30,000 of the debt by the method described, it was so reduced that only $6,000 was needed to wipe it out. This was anonymously given in the evening.

J. Pierpont Morgan gave the biggest amount yesterday—$10,000—making it conditional on the raising of the rest that day. The condition was, of course, met. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate gave $1,000, by letter. Judge John F. Dillon sent a thousand-dollar subscription by special delivery letter, and Bowles Colgate pledged an equal sum over the telephone.

Mr. Plimpton was not at liberty to give all the names of subscribers last night. The following is a list of gifts in addition to those published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday:

Donor.	Donation.
Judge John F. Dillon	$1,000
H. H. Benedict	500
Seth M. Milliken	500
J. Pierpont Morgan	10,000
Friend	100
Friend	100
Charles Broadway Rouss	100
Mrs. Joseph H. Choate	1,000
Mrs. William Salomon	1,000
Charles T. Barney	1,000
Mrs. ———	500
Bowles Colgate	1,000
Friend	6,000
Total	$22,800

This practically represents the gifts made since the offer of the $100,000 endowment.

"New York City is one of the most generous cities on earth," said Mr. Plimpton last night. "We are now absolutely free of debt, and have an endowment fund of $100,000. But we are by no means supplied with all the money we need. A college like Barnard should have a $1,000,000 endowment fund." Mr. Plimpton said that he had other possible gifts to the college in prospect, and hoped to be able to announce further endowments before very long.

DR. HALL'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Many Applications Received from Those Anxious to Attend—Ceremonies Will Be Simple.

"Enough applications have been received to fill the church several time over," said Robert Bonner last night, referring to the funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bonner yesterday received a telegram from the Rev. Dr. John S. Mac Intosh, Dr. Hall's intimate friend, saying that he would be at hand to make the prayer at the house, and at the grave in Woodlawn Cemetery.

At the church the body will rest in the plain oak coffin in which it was brought from Ireland. The coffin bears a simple brass plate, with the inscription, "John Hall, died Sept. 17 1898." There will be nothing ostentatious, no special music other than that arranged by the church choir, no display of floral tokens. The prayer address will be delivered by the Rev. William M. Paxton of Princeton University, the life long friend of Dr. Hall. Other parts of the service will be conducted by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Moderator of the General Assembly; the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, pastor of the King Street Mission, and the Rev. I. H. Polhemus, pastor of the Sixty-third Street Mission.

Seats have been reserved for delegations from the following: The Presbytery of New York, the Presbyterian Ministers' Union, the Home Board of Missions, the American Tract Society, the New York Society for the Suppression of Crime, the National Temperance Society, the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, the Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York, the Reformed Catholic Church, the Philo-African Liberators' League, the Board of Foreign Missions, Yale University, Princeton Theological Seminary, and New York University.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday, a committee comprising the Revs. Thomas L. Poulson, D. W. Couch, H. D. Vail, J. M. King, A. E. Danforth, and M. N. Searles, was appointed to attend Dr. Hall's funeral. The Congregational Union of New York yesterday appointed a similar committee of five.

At yesterday's meeting of the Presbytery of New York the following were appointed a committee to prepare a minute on the death of Dr. Hall: The Revs. R. R. Booth, Thomas S. Hastings, H. B. Elliott, George Alexander, and H. M. Field.

FOREIGNERS MENACED IN CHINA.

Mobs Attack the Wife of the Italian Minister at Pekin.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Saturday by way of Shanghai, says:

"A mob is menacing foreigners. The wife of the Italian Minister was attacked yesterday while on her way to church, and several Americans coming from the railway were wounded by stones. The foreign Ministers have sent a collective note to the Government asking for the suppression of these outrages and the punishment of the culprits."

America Praised for Sending Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Times, The Morning Post, and The Daily Mail this morning editorially praise America's characteristic promptitude in dispatching warships to Pekin, and welcome the prospect of joint Anglo-American co-operation in China.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Cyrano de Bergerac" in English Received with Acclaim at the Garden Theatre.

MANSFIELD AS THE GASCON

A Fine Stage Setting and Some Excellent Acting—"The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

"Cyrano de Bergerac," Edmond Rostand's famous play, which has revived the hope of poetic drama in France, and will doubtless eventually give its author a seat among the forty immortals, was acted in English for the first time, at the Garden Theatre last evening.

The event had been looked forward to eagerly for many weeks. Expectation had been aroused by forces far more potent and influential than the advertisements of theatre managers and the gossip subtly circulated by their clever agents. It was known that Rostand and his play had triumphed beyond all recent precedents in Paris, and the play, moreover, had been long extant in the original French and in English, more or less choice. That it was, in the reading, a work of rare interest and value was therefore a matter of common knowledge.

Such notoriety, beforehand, often does more to hurt than to help a dramatic performance. Expectation may be keyed so high that the best the author and his interpreters can do may only disappoint. But "Cyrano de Bergerac," in its new English dress, with scenery by Mr. Marston, with a lavish wardrobe of the Richelieu epoch, with the text rendered into English verse and metred prose by Mr. Howard Thayer Kingsbury, and with Mr. Richard Mansfield in the title rôle, evidently met the expectations of the throng assembled to give it the welcome due to a stranger.

We may leave out of question the vigor of the formal reception to Mr. Mansfield himself, which would have been equally warm and prolonged if he had appeared in a play of ordinary quality, for this actor does not lack "recognition" and admiration, nowadays; and also the numberless "recalls" after each act, including the inevitable demand for a speech when the play was done. Our theatrical "first nights" in this thriving but noisy metropolis are too apt to be full of sound signifying nothing.

There could be no doubt, though, of the sincerity of the applause which followed the wonderfully interesting and splendidly acted scenes of Act III. Before that the picturesque variety and bustle of the drama had pleased, while its prolixity, which had been somewhat but not too rudely curtailed, had not produced any visible or audible signs of dissent.

Indeed, that portion of a theatre audience which rarely applauds, and which invariably occupies all the most conspicuous seats, had followed the ingenious development of the love story with apparent interest, and had presumably found the representation of life and manners in the Paris of the Thirteenth Louis well worth while, even if some of the irony of it and, perhaps, some of the poetry of it had suffered a sea change.

But it was Act. III., with its moonlight rendezvous, and its sentinel pages with lutes cautioned to play grave music should a man approach and gay if a woman appeared; its pottering friar, and its jealous, befooled nobleman; its piquant and fascinating adaptation of Juliet's balcony scene, with one Romeo to breathe the words of passionate eloquence while the other looks handsome and gets the kisses, and its wildly fantastical reminiscence of the famous scene of the closed door in "Le Roi s'Amuse" that fairly captured the audience.

Mr. Mansfield's acting here was remarkable for fervor, and emotional force, and for audacity of design and execution. In the balcony scene he made love like a very Romeo, and certainly revealed a phase of his talent which has hitherto been hidden.

In that queer scene in which, to detain de Guiche while the friar is uniting Roxane and her Christian in marriage, he pretends to be a demented or inspired loiterer, with a yarn about a journey from the moon, he deliberately used his singing voice. It was a device, surely, that no other living actor would dare to employ, but Mansfield carried the strange episode with almost thrilling effect.

As for his new portrayal, as a whole, it is never likely to cast into the shade some of his other impersonations, but it is full of merit, and he will surely need to act no other rôle all this season.

The mask is strikingly artistic, and while Cyrano's nose is longer than the nose of any man that ever lived, or any other nose of esteemed fiction, too, excepting Prince Paquiline's in Thackeray's Christmas pantomime, it seems a human and sensitive organ, and its pathos is as evident as its humor. In every detail of dress, too, the portrayal is as carefully studied as usual, and Cyrano has the form and color of his times as well as the speech and manner.

A fine, complex, contradictory, likable, character this is, for an actor of ambition. He has his comic side and his tragic note. He is allegorical, doubtless, and means much to the Frenchman. He certainly well represents the national character in most of his moods. He is a Gascon, a braggart, and something of a poser; a ne'er-do-well in money matters, a duelist, and a writer of odes to lady's eyebrows.

He is also a lover, pure hearted and single hearted, too. He is a true poet, and a philosopher. He is even something of a seer. He is a fluent liar, and an agreeable jester. He will kill a man and improvise a ballade, envoi and all, while he is doing it. He is, as homely as sin, yet the more one sees of him, the more one likes him. When he is inspired by love his face glows with the beauty of his soul. When the martial trumpet calls he is a terror. Such is the poet's Cyrano, and nearly so much is Mr. Mansfield's.

Too much praise could not be given, perhaps, to the manner of the production. The five scenes, from the gay assemblage in the playhouse of Richelieu's day, with the Cardinal himself in his grated box, when Cyrano drives the fat actor from the stage, to the convent garden where Cyrano dies, fifteen years later, are complete and full of variety. Perhaps the pages, cadets, and roysterers make a trifle too much real noise. Nothing should be real on the stage, not even noise, and simulated noise is much more effective. But the performance will be properly toned, doubtless, as the actors—there must be a hundred of them—get used to their parts.

Margaret Anglin, quite unknown to fame until to-day, plays the difficult rôle of the precieuse, Roxane, with charming grace and piquancy and with genuine fervor in the great love scene, while Arthur Forrest, William Courtenay, and A. G. Andrews fill the only other rôles of individual importance with capital skill.

Comte de Guiche	Arthur Forrest
Comte de Valvert	P. A. Thomson
Christian	William Courtenay
Cyrano de Bergerac	Richard Mansfield
Le Bret	J. W. Weaver
Castel-Jeloux	Francis Kingdon
Ragueneau	A. G. Andrews
Lignieres	Fred. Backus
Montfleury	William Griffith
Roxane	Margaret Anglin
The Duenna	Ellen Cummens
Lise	Helen Gliddon
Orange Girl	Bertha Blanchard
Page	Angela McCauli

"CYRANO" IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Augustin Daly presented at the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening a prose translation of "Cyrano de Bergerac." This translation is reasonably faithful in form. As for the performance, it is not inspired, and to-night it was lacking in certainty and romantic elevation. But it never lacked in interest, and the play is so immeasurably above the usual contemporary plane, so pure and elevated in spirit, so abounding in beauty, that its production must be welcomed as a boon.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Richman, as he gains command of his great part, will give it a very intelligent and impressive interpretation, and it is scarcely necessary to say that in all the picturesque details Mr. Daly has given a performance of high artistic value that will command the attention of every appreciative playgoer. Miss Rehan appeared as Roxane and Mrs. Gilbert as the Duenna.

"THE HOTEL TOPSY TURVY."

A Boisterous Musical Farce at the Herald Square Theatre.

"L'Auberge Tohu Bohn" is the title of the French original of "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," a musical farce which was produced last night at the Herald Square Theatre. The original book was written by that active French author, Maurice Ordonneau, and the music by Victor Roger. The American and English alterations have been made by Arthur Sturgess, Edgar Smith, and Lionel Monckton. Mr. Aubrey Boucicault is credited with contributing two songs, of which the humor is distinctly American, an evidence of high assimilative powers, acquired probably by the simple process of heredity.

"The Hotel Topsy Turvy" is a boisterous farce of an acrobatic nature, with musical numbers interspersed with considerable frequency. The plot is a simple one, and affords ground for situations which are genuinely farcical and which might have been worked out on lines much more artistic. The author, however, or the improvers perhaps, made a rollicking play of wildly unreal action. No one should expect any illusion in this piece. It is all frankly absurd, so absurd that just before the fall of the first curtain, after all the others are off the stage, Marie Dressler strikes a tragic attitude and says solemnly, "End of the first act!"

A company of strolling actors are introduced into a private house, turned into an inn for the occasion, and occupied by two young men, for the purpose of defeating a plan to marry the lady love of one youth to a middle-aged Italian Count. The girl, with her cousin and father, comes to the supposed inn to lodge. So does the Count, although one of the actors is already impersonating him. The aged people who own the house, and have gone away on a visit, come back unexpectedly, and so the house is full of complications. There is a wild orgy of a supper, serenades with the tin pans as accompanying instruments, cancans by every one, and acrobatic feats by nearly all. At the end of the second act the stage was strewn with property food, broken bread, smashed plates, seltzer water, champagne bottles, and other débris. There was no question about the topsy-turvy part of the performance.

The piece, slight as it is, owes much of its value to the work of the performers. Marie Dressler's style of humor is familiar to this public, but it may be said that she has never had a better opportunity to exhibit her versatility than as the proprietress of Cluny's Colossal Combination. She filled the air with her voice and her feet alternately, and sang several songs with real cleverness. Edwin Foy, as Lebeau, a clown, was highly amusing in his own peculiar way, which was undoubtedly a very old way from that of Maurice Ordonneau. Henry Norman looked the part of Laforce, a strong man, and sang his music acceptably. Aubrey Boucicault was praiseworthy in a light comedy part, and Frank Doane, as his friend, was acceptable. Not much can be said in praise of the other members of the company beyond the fact that they knew their stage business, and consequently assisted in the general production of noise and confusion. The play was well put on the stage, and the chorus contains a good collection of shapely young women, who are lavish in their display of hosiery and lingerie.

Paul	Aubrey Boucicault
Lebeau	Edwin Foy
Laforce	Henry Norman
Dremer	Douglas Flint
Louis	Frank Doane
Comte Zarfouil	Alex Law Gisiko
Moulinet	Ed J. Connolly
Joseph	Randolph Curry
Latour	George Ali
Graceux	George Beni
Mme. Moulinet	Emma Brennan
Cecile	Ethel Jackson
Mariette	Virginia Ross
Marcelle	Beatrice McKenzie
Mme. Malleorne	Carrie Perkins
Estelle	Marjorie Relyea
Rose	Maria Miller
Jenule	Bobbie Burns
Flora	Marie Dressler

"PATIENCE" AT THE AMERICAN.

Miss Thorne Replaces Miss Claire in the Title Role.

Acting upon her physician's advice, Miss Atalie Claire did not appear in the production last night at the American Theatre of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Patience." Miss Belle Thorne, though called upon only at 5 o'clock to assume the title rôle, sang it with pleasing cleverness. It was explained that Miss Claire was suffering from nervous strain consequent upon the receipt of an anonymous letter.

The revival of the opera was in keeping with the general excellence that characterizes the productions of the Castle Square company. The work of the principals in every instance was good, and the work of the chorus left little to be desired. The cast was as follows:

Reginald Bunthorne	Raymond Hitchcock
Archibald Grosvenor	William G. Stewart
Col. Calverley	Harry L. Chase
Major Murgatroyd	Frank Moulan
Lieutenant the Duke of Dunstable	Joseph F. Sheehan
Bunthorne's Solicitor	Frank L. Ranney
The Lady Angela	Lizzie Macnichol
The Lady Saphir	Gertrude Quinlan
The Lady Ella	Zetti Kennedy
The Lady Jane	Rose Leighton
Patience	Belle Thorne

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The programme for this week is of a diversified kind, consisting of clever specialties and a snappy burlesque.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Robert Fisher and his company head the bill this week in their sketch, "Naval Complications." The Hungarian Boys' Band began the third week of its engagement. Others in the bill are Charles R. Sweet and Al H. Wilson.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Pousse Café" was revived last night by a company organized by Weber & Fields, and the burlesque met with favor. The new comic elements make the play a delightful evening's entertainment.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Young Wife," a new dramatization of "East Lynne," by Miss Hannah May Ingham, was given in an interesting way last night. Miss Ingham played the part of Lady Isabel. Others in the cast were Robert Drouet and Archibald Carlyle.

EDEN MUSEE.—Feher Poldi and his Gypsy Orchestra began an extended engagement last night. The Winter Garden was well filled. The programme was somewhat elaborate, three of the selections being of Poldi's own composition. During the week there will be a concert each afternoon and evening.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Clyde Fitch's ever interesting play, "The Moth and the Flame," was given last night for the first time this season in New York. Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon appeared in the leading rôles, and were welcomed by a large audience. The comedy, on the whole, was given with much dash and humor.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Going to the Races" was the new pantomimic spectacle introduced last night by the Brothers Byrne. It accomplished all that it was evidently intended to. It is simply an irregular stage skeleton, put together with a view of affording the members of the Byrne family opportunities to demonstrate their acrobatic skill. The spectacular effects are more pronounced than in the Byrnes' previous production of "Eight Bells." There is a fire scene introducing leaps for life from top windows, human ladders, an aerial ship scene, and a horse race.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Manager J. H. Haverly presented last night an old-time minstrel show, with all the frills and trimmings of these days conspicuous by their absence. Everything is old, except the jokes and songs and the Nichols sisters. As a matter of fact, it is the show that made Haverly famous in former years. There was an abundance of laughter provoked by "Billy" Rice, Frank Cushman, "Buck" Sheffer, Nellie O'Brien, and others. The Nichols sisters made quite a hit in their impersonations, as did Bogert and O'Brien with their musical act and Sheffer and Blakely with their "Cotton Field Frolics." There was a laughable after piece, entitled "The Princess of Madagascar."

New Plays in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—A notable audience was present to-night at the Lafayette Square Theatre, including Mrs. McKinley and party from the White House, John Addison Porter, the Attorney General, the members of the commission now investigating the conduct of the war, and many social leaders. It was the first public appearance of Charles Frohman's new Madison Square Theatre company, and the play was an adaptation from the French of Alexandre Bisson, entitled "On and Off." It is a farce of a very familiar type, and was well received.

E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Samuel Reed, Byron Douglas, Amelia Bingham, Katherine Florence, Maggie Fisher, and Anita Roth were in the cast.

At the Columbia Theatre the new play was "A Misfit Marriage," by H. A. Du Souchet. The military contingent was present in large numbers, and besides Major Gen. Miles included several other distinguished army officers.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

Hermann Wolff, the famous musical manager of Berlin, writes to the musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES that this will be one of the busiest seasons ever known in Berlin, which is the musical centre of Europe. He has already booked more than 300 concerts, and is quite sure that the list will extend to 450 before May 1. The most important concerts are those of the Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Nikisch, whom Boston had and would not keep. When Hans von Bülow laid down the conductorship of these concerts, Mr. Wolff writes, "we tried to find the right man to take his place; we invited Richter, Mottl, Levy, Richard Strauss, Moszkowsky, and other famous leaders, but none of them touched our public. The attendance decreased steadily till we got Nikisch, who alone has been able to interest our public." Among the artists who will appear as soloists at these concerts this Winter are Sembrich, Sarasate, Ysaye, Burmester, d'Albert, Lasalle, Busoni, Carreno, Lillian Blauvelt, the New York soprano, and Conrad Ansorge, the pianist, who was in this city for several years. Mr. Wolff is in hopes that he will be able to carry out his project of bringing the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra to America for a short tour this Winter. He tried to arrange such a tour last year, but was unable to secure satisfactory dates. It is to be hoped that he will be able to do so this year, as the orchestra is well worthy of public attention, and the project would be novel.

Sims Reeves, the popular London tenor, last Monday, Sept. 26, attained the age of eighty. The Daily News of London says: "The date, we know, is variously (and incorrectly) given in the biographic dictionaries, but his baptismal certificate shows that he was born at the Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, on Sept. 26, 1818, and was baptized in Woolwich Church, Oct. 25, of the same year. His father, John Reeves, a Staffordshire man, enlisted in the marines, but he was a good vocalist and instrumentalist, and was for many years Corporal in the band of the Royal Artillery. He was discharged in 1843, and died at Foots Cray, Kent, (very near the place where young Sims Reeves, as boy and man before was organist,) on Nov. 30, 1860."

The Carr-Rosa company intends to adopt the low pitch, but the difficulty of course has arisen that the stage bands and organs in the provinces are all tuned to the high pitch. This confusion of pitches is very trying, the more especially as at Covent Garden there is a compromise pitch, neither one thing nor the other. The variety of pitch sometimes leads to humorous incidents. At the London rehearsals for the Gloucester Festival, for example, Prof. Prout's organ concerto had to be rehearsed on a pianoforte, because the Queen's Hall organ was in the low and the festival band used the high pitch. There used to be a great deal of irregularity in the pitches used in this country, but the matter was settled a few years ago by a commission which adopted a uniform standard pitch.

At the Savoy Theatre, London, last week Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer" and "Trial by Jury" were revived. They made an immense hit, and Gilbert was called before the curtain and cheered. Sir Arthur was on the Continent and could not share in the evening's honors.

Three invitation musicales will be given at Chickering Hall, New York, by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, Tuesday afternoons, Dec. 6, Feb. 7, and April 4. The programmes will be rendered by The Madrigal Singers, assisted by eminent piano soloists. The Madrigal Singers consist of the following artists, under the direction of Mr. Frank Taft: Soprano—Mrs. A. Douglas Brownlie, Miss Marie De Vinna, Miss Lily Ahrnbrust, and Mrs. H. E. Krehbiel; Contraltos—Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, Mrs. Josephine S. Jacoby, and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Leonard; Tenors—Mr. J. H. McKinley, Mr. E. C. Towne, Mr. Wilfred T. Van Vorx, and another yet unengaged; Basses—Dr. Carl Dufft, Mr. Charles B. Hawley, Mr. Fred. C. Hilliard, and Dr. Carl Martin. The following programmes have been arranged and will be printed in booklet form with notes on the music by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel:

DECEMBER PROGRAMME.

Madrigal, "O Sing Unto My Roundelay,"
S. Wesley.
Four-part song, "Night."..... Charles Gounod.
Piano.
Madrigal, "Thine Eyes So Bright."..Henry Leslie.
Two hunting songs for male voices,
Robert Schumann.
(With accompaniment of four horns.)
Piano.
Five dance songs..... Heinrich Hofmann.

FEBRUARY PROGRAMME.

Two four-part songs.
"Winter Days."..... Alfred J. Caldicott.
"The Vesper Hymn."..... L. Van Beethoven.
(With assistance of a boy choir.)
Piano.
Ballet Madrigal, "See, the Shepherd's Queen,"
Thomas Tompkins.
Ode to Apollo (Melody composed about 278 B. C.)
(Harmonized and arranged for female voices and baritone solo, by Frank Taft.)
Piano.
Four love songs..... Johannes Brahms.

APRIL PROGRAMME.

A Spring Madrigal..... Luca Marenzio.
Two songs for male voices with soprano obligato.
A. Dregert.
Piano.
Three trios for female voices..Johannes Brahms.
(With accompaniment of harp and two horns.
Serious glee, "Hushed in Death the Minstrel Lies."..... Henry Hiles.
Piano.
Five Russian songs..... Georg Henschel.

MUSIC STUDY ABROAD.

Comparison of the Advantages of Europe and America.

A correspondent writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to ask whether there are any conservatories of music in the United States as good as those in foreign cities and whether any of those in this country give free instruction. He complains that there are no conservatories here such as those of Antwerp, Vienna, Berlin, or Paris, where poor students are received free, and in some cases given even board and lodging. The correspondent can get very full information in regard to this matter from Amy Fay's "Music Study in Germany" and Francis Walker's "Letters of a Baritone." It is not quite true, however, that students of music cannot get as good instruction here as they can abroad. The difference is one of degree rather than of kind.

Musical education is taken somewhat more seriously in Italy, Germany, and France than it is here, simply because a larger number of European music students have professional careers in view, while in America the majority of conservatory students are girls who follow music simply as an accomplishment. This is illustrated by the great majority of girl pupils over the number of boys. When music study becomes, if it ever does, as serious a question of livelihood in America as it is in Europe, no doubt similar provisions will be made for it. Meanwhile, it may be said that such institutions as the New England Conservatory, the New York College of Music, the National Conservatory in this city, and Oberlin College provide ample facilities for the study of music. Both the New York institutions mentioned have free scholarships, which are conferred upon poor students of unquestionable talent, and similar opportunities for poor students are to be found in other cities. It may be added also that many private teachers will take pupils of real gifts at a nominal fee.

The correspondent would find some difficulty in discovering music schools in Europe which provide board and lodging. The history of the pitiable struggles of many poverty-stricken students ought to prove this sufficiently. Finally, it may be said that the advantages of the study of music abroad are much overrated. Most of the Americans who go across the Atlantic for instruction find it a delusion and a snare. Certainly there is no need to go there except for the finishing touches, which are only to be obtained at the hands of expensive specialists, and for the benefits to be derived from living in a genuinely musical atmosphere.

Comment on the Peace Work.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times predicts a keen contest and expresses the belief that the American Commissioners will consent to a compromise rather than embark in a fresh conflict to inflict a cruel wound upon Spain's national pride.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says: "The Spanish Commissioners are coldly courteous and seemingly unflinching in their no-surrender attitude respecting the Philippines. They apparently fully appreciate the difficulties of the Republican Party in America regarding the army mismanagement and the resulting natural desire to get the work of the commission concluded most speedily. These circumstances encourage the Spaniards to remain obdurate."

Credit Men to Meet.

A business meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Wool Club, 200 West Broadway, Thursday evening, at 7:30. Congressman George W. Ray of this State will make an address on the National Bankruptcy bill. Other speakers will be present.

FOREST FIRES CHECKED.

Rain and Snow in Colorado and Wisconsin Bring Relief—Farmers Bear Their Loss Cheerfully.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 3.—Reports received to-day from various points in the regions where the forest fires have been spreading for a week or two past are that the fires have been checked in many places by snow and rain.

In the vicinity of Glenwood Springs the fires are almost entirely extinguished.

Idaho Springs reports that the fires on the west slope of the divide are pretty nearly under control, and there is not now much danger of their reaching the east slope. However, the fires will smolder for months, and another dry spell followed by winds might revive the flames. Hundreds of miles of fine timber have been laid waste in the range of mountains to the west of Middle Park, and some ranches have been destroyed.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 3.—A light snowfall appears to have somewhat checked the forest fires that were threatening some of the mining sections. The snow was entirely too light to extinguish the flames, and unless another storm comes within the next forty-eight hours it is feared that much damage will be done in Lake Park and St. Kevin sections.

E. A. Julian, Superintendent of the United States Fish Hatchery at Leadville, says that criminal carelessness and inexcusable negligence on the part of the campers are responsible for nine-tenth of the present forest fires.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 3.—Adjt. Gen. Boardman and Col. Ginty, who were sent North to report upon the forest fires, returned to-day. Gen. Boardman says that while the recent rains checked the flames, another dry week would probably see them again at work. He estimates the number of people burned out at 1,000, most of whom are farmers, but says they are not discouraged, and will return to their lands with what assistance they can get in the way of food, seed, &c.

Gen. Boardma heard only two reports of deaths—one at Barron and another at Alameda.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ambrose W. Lyman.

Ambrose W. Lyman, widely known as a newspaper correspondent and writer, died at his residence, 91 Columbia Heights, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He had been sick since his return from Cuba, where he was stationed at Siboney in charge of The Associated Press work. Although he contracted fever there, he remained on duty until after the surrender of Santiago. He had not been in robust health prior to his going to Cuba, and after he reached home he failed rapidly. Mr. Lyman, who was born near Warren, Ohio, in 1848, was educated in the Miami University, near Cincinnati, and soon after being graduated became a reporter on The Cleveland Leader. In 1879 he came to New York, and for a short time did reportorial work for The Tribune. A little later he entered the service of The Sun. About 1881 he was sent to Albany by that newspaper and served there as correspondent until Grover Cleveland's inauguration as President, when he became The Sun's correspondent in Washington.

Ambitious to have a newspaper of his own, Mr. Lyman went to Helena, Mon., just prior to the close of President Cleveland's first term and secured control of The Helena Independent, the leading Democratic paper in that city. He remained in Helena for about eight years, and during President Cleveland's second term was Collector of Internal Revenue for that district. His newspaper venture was not a success, chiefly for the reason that his sound-money and anti-Populistic ideas were distasteful to the strong silver sentiment in Montana. Mr. Lyman returned to New York in the Spring of 1897, with his health considerably impaired. He did but little newspaper work up to the time that he went to Cuba. A widow and a son survive him. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Minthorne Tompkins Brundage.

Minthorne Tompkins Brundage died at his residence, in the Hotel Majestic, on Sunday morning, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Brundage was the son of the late James H. and Mary A. Brundage, and was born in this city, and named for the late Minthorne Tompkins, son of Daniel D. Tompkins, who was Governor of this State from 1807 to 1817. Mr. Brundage was paying teller of the Nassau Bank years ago. He was Treasurer of the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., since the organization of the post. He is survived by a widow. His funeral will take place in St. Stephen's Chapel of the Transfiguration, West Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Abraham L. Fromme.

Abraham L. Fromme, thirty-two years old, a member of the law firm of Fromme Bros., and brother of Isaac Fromme, the Register, died at his residence, 432 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Sunday, after a brief illness. Heart failure was the cause of death. Mr. Fromme was born in this city and graduated from both the public school and the College of the City of New York. He then entered the Columbia Law School and graduated with honors in 1887. He was a member of Hope Lodge, 244, F. and A. M., Mecca Temple, Standard Lodge and several social organizations. Funeral services will be held at Scottish Rite Hall Wednesday, and the interment will be in Union Fields Cemetery.

James L. High.

James L. High, the well-known attorney of Chicago, died in that city yesterday. His career as a counselor at law is familiar to the public in the West, but he was particularly well known among the lawyers of the country for having contributed several valuable volumes to the literature of the bar. Among these were "A Treatise on Extraordinary Legal Remedies," "A Treatise on the Law of Injunctions as Administered in the Courts of England and America," and "A Treatise on the Law of Receivers in Great Britain and America."

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. DE MOTT, eighty-five years old, one of the original settlers of Tenafly, N. J., died yesterday. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

FRANK CAMPBELL of Freeport, L. I., a Superintendent for D. Appleton & Co., died suddenly on Sunday at Turners, Orange County. Mr. Campbell leaves a wife and three daughters.

ROBERT RENNERT of Baltimore, proprietor of the Hotel Rennert in that city, died last night. He was born in Baltimore in 1837. He began the hotel business at the age of twenty. The Hotel Rennert was opened just thirteen years ago.

WILLIAM BURRELL, seventy-four years old, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, Manhattan, and at one time Controller of the old City of Brooklyn, died Sunday morning at his home, 218 Park Place, Brooklyn Borough. A son and daughter survive him.

ROBERT MOORE, eighty-two years of age, a silversmith for years in the employ of Tiffany & Co., died at his home, 25 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Sunday of old age. He was born in this city and educated in the public schools. At an early age he learned the silversmith's trade, and thirty-five years ago went with Tiffany & Co., where he remained until he retired from business, about ten years ago. He was a member of several lodges, and was an Odd Fellow of fifty-six years' standing. Funeral services will be held at his late residence this evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Young of the Church of the Puritans officiating. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

Soldier Leaves Hospital and Dies.

Peter Hoffmaster, attached to the band of the Eleventh Infantry, died yesterday at Camp Jewett, Nyack, N. Y. This camp is supported by Miss Helen Gould. Hoffmaster had been discharged Saturday from a Brooklyn hospital, and was picked up in the streets of Manhattan.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continuance of almost Summer heat is having a marked effect upon the social as well as the business world. Many families in the nearer suburbs and even at Newport, Southampton, and the further resorts, who spent September there and had planned to come in town yesterday, postponed their coming on account of the warm weather, and there was no great rush, as had been expected, on the incoming trains and boats during the day. Although the Autumn schedule of boats and trains between here and Seabright and Long Branch has gone into effect, and there are only two boats a day and fewer trains than during the Summer, very few of the cottagers have left for the city, so that the upper Jersey coast presents the anomalous spectacle of Summer life in October. The present conditions may change at any moment by the arrival of a cool wave, but until this comes the social interests of the city will be found in the suburbs.

***

Mr. Thomas H. Cabot and Miss Elsie Pumpelly, daughter of Prof. Pumpelly of Newport, R. I., were married yesterday afternoon in Emanuel Church, at Dublin, N. H. A large party from Boston, with some people from Newport, went to Dublin for the wedding on a special car. Miss Pumpelly made a handsome bride. She inherits much of the beauty of her mother, who was Miss Shepard of Dorchester. The Pumpelly family have for many years rented their Newport villa in the Summer, but as they always spend the Winters there, are known to many New Yorkers.

***

Miss Alice Ward, a sister of Mr. Reginald H. Ward of this city, who acquired some prominence in London during the last season there, from the skill and tact with which she presided over the banquets which her brother gave, and at which many well-known New Yorkers who were in London in the past season were present, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday. Miss Ward will spend the Autumn with her mother in Boston, but will come on to New York in December to remain here through the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley have enjoyed their Summer spent at Beverley Farms, Mass., so much that they have decided to remain there until late in October. When they return to New York they will occupy their new house at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

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The engagement is announced in Boston of Mr. E. Howard Gay, the banker, who is well known in New York, where he is a member of several clubs, and Miss Cornelia S. Fanning of New York. Miss Fanning, who is very musical, has been abroad during the past few years, completing her musical education.

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Typhoid fever, which generally makes its appearance about this time of the year in town, when people are returning from the country, is beginning to be heard of, and new cases reported every day or so indicate that the dreaded disease is not confined to the soldiers in camp. Mr. Daniel Leroy Dresser, a brother of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, is convalescent from a severe attack of typhoid at the Presbyterian Hospital, where Mr. Tompkins McIlvaine is also recovering from the same disease. Mrs. Harry Ives, formerly Miss Susan Piffard, who was married about a year ago, is very ill with typhoid fever at the residence of her mother-in-law, in West Seventy-first Street, and fears are entertained that she may not recover. Mrs. Ives was brought to New York ill with the fever from the Art Village at Shinnecock Hills, where she spent August, early last month. It will be remembered that Mrs. George Stebbins and Miss Stebbins had typhoid fever at the Art Village last August. Mrs. Ives is a sister-in-law of young Gerald Ives, the Rough Rider, who died at his home in New York from typhoid contracted while in camp at Tampa after a long and lonely journey in August last, and whose death created such a profound sensation at the time.

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The story that Messrs. John Jacob Astor and Jefferson Levy, George B. McClellan, and Oliver Belmont will all be candidates for Congress in New York City districts this Autumn has an interesting complement in the cabled story from London that Mr. George Ogilvie Haig, who married Mrs. Coleman Drayton, will be the Liberal candidate for Parliament in South Derbyshire, England. Mr. Haig is said to be fairly sure of election. There is no confirmation as yet of the report that Mr. Oliver Belmont will really accept the Democratic Congressional nomination in an up-town district, and there are reasons to believe that the report may be an invention. The candidacy of Messrs. Astor and Levy is, however, pretty well decided upon.

***

Mrs. John Constable, widow of John Constable, and who was formerly Miss Julia Pierrepont, a relative of the Brooklyn family of Pierreponts, died on Sunday at her country residence, Constable Hall, at Constableville, N. Y. Mrs. Constable, who has made her home with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir Constable, at 30 West Seventeenth Street, this city, for some years past, was seventy-three years old.

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Mrs. Walden Pell celebrated her eighty-third birthday yesterday in Paris, and her numerous friends in the American colony and in the Society of the Faubourg showered congratulations upon her. Mrs. Pell, who is the dowager of the American colony in Paris, bears her years remarkably well and is in excellent health.

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One of the recent gayest house parties in England has been at Crom, the home of Lord and Lady Erne. Miss Goelet and the Hon. Ivor Guest were both among the visitors, and the rule seems to be in England to ask these two young people at the different parties so far arranged. At the same house were stopping the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Saville, and Miss Helyar, Viscount Sudley, Lord Hyde, Lady Jeune, Miss Stanley, the Ladies Gladys and Phyllis Hamilton, Mr. Mann-Thomson of the Blues, Viscount Crichton, the Hon. Claire O'Brien, and Mr. Guise, the new Controller to the Earl of Minto's household at Ottawa.

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Julian Story has finished his portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, and it is now at the New Gallery, in London. The life-size picture of the Prince of Wales, painted by the order of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, hangs in the drawing room at Cliveden as a memorial of the visit of the heir apparent to Mr. Astor some years ago. Mr. and Miss Astor are now at Cliveden, and for some weeks the celebrated Friday to Monday parties have been resumed.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes have just returned to this city, and are at the Holland House. Mr. J. Kennedy Tod is at the same hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., are at the Gilsey. Mr. Herreshoff is the famous boat builder. Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, who has been this week at Bristol on a mission connected with the building of the new cup defender, has returned.

***

A very quiet wedding was that of Miss Amy Denison Babcock, daughter of the late Charles H. P. Babcock, and niece of Samuel D. Babcock, to John Bowie Dash at Christ Church, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, on Thursday. Mr. Bowie Dash's father was at one time a wealthy New York merchant, and lived at 94 Fifth Avenue, a house which was afterward sold to the Hoyt family, and subsequently to the late Robert K. Davies. The house is now a shop, as is its neighbor on the southwest corner of the avenue and Fifteenth Street, once the quarters of the Manhattan Club. Mrs. Charles Francklyn and Mrs. Bowers Lee were the Misses Hoyt, and they made their débuts in society at the old Bowie house.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron will be at Lenox until December, when they will go to Washington for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard are yet in the Berkshires, and the young Count and Countess of Sibourg are expected there in time for the floral parade.

***

To-morrow will be a red-letter day at Newport News, where the launching of the battleship Illinois will take place. Miss Nannie Leiter will be the sponsor, and her sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, will accompany her, with a large party of Washington and Chicago people, to which are to be added a few New York guests. They will pass several days at the Hotel Chamberlin, where a floor has been reserved for them. The launching will take place at 11 A. M., and a luncheon to which 600 invitations have been sent out will be served at the Chamberlin at 2 o'clock. In the evening there will be a ball.

***

It is positively decided that Mme. Bonaparte will pass the Winter with her daughter, the Countess von Moltke, in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mme. Bonaparte's daughter and son-in-law, who have been this Summer with her at Tuxedo, will continue to make that place their home.

***

Mrs. Mortimer Thorn has been passing the Summer on a schooner which she has fitted up as a houseboat, stopping at different ports along the Jersey coast. The Thorn house at Navesink has been closed nearly the entire Summer. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, her sister, has been at Westhampton, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton have returned with their little girl from a long stay abroad, and this Winter they will live in New York. Mrs. Hamilton was a Miss Jane Mercer of Maryland, and a relative of Mrs. Livingston Mason of Newport.

***

At the Academy of the Visitation, at Frederick, Md., a reception and banquet were recently given in honor of Mrs. Charles Raymond of this city by the Alumnae Association of that convent, and of which Mrs. Raymond is President. There were several guests from New York, among them Mrs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.

U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement dated September 18, 1897, made between Grenville M. Dodge, George M. Pullman, J. Kennedy Tod, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Henry Budge, Henry Levis, and Uriah Herrmann, a Committee, of the first part, and such holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, issued under a mortgage dated April 1, 1890, as should become parties to said Agreement, as therein provided, of the second part,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee constituted under said Agreement has adopted and approved a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, and that a copy of such Plan and Agreement, with the written adoption and approval thereof indorsed thereon by a majority of the members of the Committee, has been lodged with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement of September 18, 1897.

Dated New York, October 3, 1898.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
NORMAN B. REAM,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN,
Committee.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU.
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER BOBB, Asst. Treasurer.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.
Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers.....$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe.....76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor.....168.66
William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT, Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Betterment showed throughout yesterday's market. Final prices generally represented advances. Especially was this true in quarters where short interests had developed. In some parts of the market, indeed, nine-tenths of the improvement was readily traceable to the covering of short contracts. Some of the eminent manipulators of trust stocks were so busy at the close of last week explaining how much money they had made selling out on one another that they let the week end without having altogether evened up their contracts, and thus it was that when they proceeded with their covering yesterday the market naturally rallied. Tobacco Trust, closing on Saturday at 118, sold down yesterday morning to 118, from which point it soared upward 10 points, and closed within a fraction of 123, making a net gain of 3 or 4 points for the day. In Sugar Trust stock the quotation was yesterday morning within a fraction of 115, and between 118 and 119 at the close. These two stocks contributed nearly 200,000 shares of the day's total of 450,000.

In many ways yesterday's market showed that the tremendous manipulative game in the high-priced trusts is not yet played to its finish. Another cut in the price of refined sugar may be expected this week, and there may be disclosures that independent tobacco companies are getting into closer relationships in antagonism to the Tobacco Trust. So long as there is a substantial short interest in either one of the dynamite specialties, however, traders who get on the short side are likely to have to pay penalties. The performances of those stocks last week must have the result of keeping both Tobacco and Sugar Trust shares out of conservative brokerage houses.

***

The most important of the day's developments was in the money market. Funds in great volume were offered at rates lower than have recently prevailed, bearing out the forecasts of important Wall Street bankers who have been quoted here. Advices from abroad indicated that corresponding ease was developing in money markets at London and other important European centres. Unless some new disturbing factor comes into the situation it now seems probable that funds will work down to a 1½ per cent. call rate, with from 2½ to 3 per cent. ruling for three and four months collateral loans. It may be that for some time to come careful bankers will discriminate against trust stocks whose continuing value cannot be calculated in a satisfactory way, but with standard collateral borrowers are likely from this time forward to obtain concessions.

***

Confidence in Western business improvement will be strengthened by the statement issued by the St. Paul Railroad last night, showing a gain of nearly $200,000 for the last week of September, there being a total increase for the month approaching $500,000. These are record-breaking figures. The gain over two years ago is beyond $800,000; over 1895, $600,000; over 1894, nearly $900,000, and other hundreds of thousands of dollars higher than all previous records.

St. Paul is so much recognized as the typical American railway property that exhibits like these cannot fail to increase investment confidence both at home and abroad.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 126⅞; $58,000 3s, coupon, at 105⅛@105¼@105⅛, and $900 do., small, at 104⅝@104⅞@104¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Manhattan Cons.	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅞	Minnesota Iron	5½
Am. Malting Co.	1⅞	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	4½	O. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
C. B. & Q.	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	¾	Pullman Car	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Colorado Mid. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅞	Texas & Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	1⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Ill. Steel t. r.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Lake Erie & West.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Lake Erie & West. pf.	3¾
B. & O. pf. w. i.	¾	M., K. & T. pf.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Canada Southern	1	Pacific Coast	½
Consol. Gas	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Ice	1	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen. 5s	1	Evans. & T. H. 1st	4½
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L. 4s	1¼	Scioto, V. & N. E. 4s	1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 6s	2	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mo., K. & Tex. 2d	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@4 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3⅝@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $120,612,797; balance, $7,786,139; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,863,885.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for short and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—12½@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .66, 100 Mollie Gibson at .24, seller 10; 300 Mount Rosa at .16, 300 Pharmacist at .07, and 600 Work at .06.

On the Mining Exchange, 4,500 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03¾@.03¾@.03½, 800 Anaconda at .64@.65@.64½, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.08¾, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 600 Elkton at 1.20@1.21, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .002, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .28@.30, 1,500 Jefferson at .07@.06⅞@.07, 1,200 Lillie at 1.10@1.09@1.09½, 800 Mollie Gibson at .20@.21@.20, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .13¼, buyer 10; 3,000 Sentinel at .003½@.003½@.003¾, 1,500 Union at .20@.19½@.20, 100 Waldorf at .02¾, and 500 Work at .09.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 38¼; Reading, ¼, to 9⅛; Erie, ¼, to 14, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 66⅞. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 114. Atchison sold at 12¾, Canadian Pacific at 87⅞, St. Paul at 109⅝, New York Central at 119¼, and Pennsylvania at 60. British consols declined ⅛, to 109 13-16, for money, and 110 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £73,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 42½c, and exchange on London was 25f 28½c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 102,600,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 2,540,000 marks, other securities increased 171,280,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 235,920,000 marks.

RECORD-BREAKING ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in September were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $1,222,204, and show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$192,834
Increase over 1896	323,576
Increase over 1895	286,294
Increase over 1894	367,484
Increase over 1893	193,838
Increase over 1892	182,787

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For the month of September St. Paul's earnings compare with previous years as follows:

Increase over 1897	$481,292
Increase over 1896	814,005
Increase over 1895	699,892
Increase over 1894	882,809
Increase over 1893	668,634
Increase over 1892	435,098

CONVERTED BEARS.

The Stock Exchange house of Dick Brothers & Co., which recently has been outspokenly bearish on Manhattan Elevated shares, said in a letter to customers issued last night:

"Manhattan sold to-day as low as 90, and closed at 93. One of the bear interests covered several thousand shares, causing most of this rally. It was rumored that steps had been taken in regard to the formation of a company which will undertake the electrical equipment of the road. As developments of this kind have been under consideration for some little time, it would not surprise us if the scheme was carried out. We have been bearish on this stock from 108 down, and for the first time have advised purchases to-day, feeling that there is nothing further in it on the short side."

OFFICIAL CONFIDENCE.

In the annual report of the Iowa Central Railway, issued in pamphlet form yesterday, General Manager L. M. Martin says:

"From crop prospects, the future outlook for business, together with the improved capacity of your property, I feel you are warranted, unless something entirely unforeseen occurs, in believing and expecting larger earnings during the coming year than have ever been shown heretofore, and I also feel that in this respect you certainly will not be disappointed."

PAYING $10 TO SAVE $4.

The reorganization plan of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, details of which were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, was officially issued in Wall Street yesterday. Shareholders did not seem to find much encouragement in it. The company's stock fell a point. There is a $10 assessment upon a $4 stock.

JERSEY CENTRAL DECREASES.

The Board of Directors of the Jersey Central Railroad declared yesterday a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., and the following statement was issued showing the company's business for the month of August:

Gross earnings	$1,146,068.87	Dec.	$128,639.96
Operating expenses and taxes	638,858.24	Dec.	44,238.45
Net	$507,210.63	Dec.	$84,401.51

THE WALKER ELECTRIC DEAL.

Humphries Miller, reviewing the local Pittsburg security market, says:

"In calling attention to the unusual activity and rise in Westinghouse Electric second preferred last week, we suggested that it would be well to exercise caution in buying the stock on top of the advance. The course of the stock justified this advice. It sold up to 37½, but almost immediately sold off 4. Since then it has recovered somewhat and has ruled steadier. Little if any additional information has been given out by the company in relation to its control of the Walker Company, but from what we can learn from persons closely associated with Westinghouse interests, the deal is looked upon as the most important ever negotiated in the electrical business of the country. Insiders talk very confidently of 40 for the second preferred and 60 for first preferred. For probably the first time in its history, the company is believed to be amply provided with working capital, and its previous debts have been funded in a manner which will render them easy of liquidation. While we recognize that official information is meagre, and that mere street gossip is ordinarily very unreliable, we also appreciate the fact that all Westinghouse securities are now in better favor than for years past, and on any reactions we feel that Electric seconds will be a fair speculative purchase, and that the first preferred is a safe investment."

FIRMNESS OF BONDS.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago point out the following suggestive feature of the market:

"It is a significant fact that bonds have not shared in the recent weakness of stocks. With the gradual decline in money rates which may be expected this month, bonds should sell higher. The one factor which is always at work in the market and ultimately governs prices is the value of money. Bonds and dividend-paying stocks seek prices consonant with the value of money."

A BRITISH ESTIMATE.

London's leading financial newspaper, The Statist, continues in its new course of taking a favorable view of the American business situation. In its last issue received here, however, are put forth arguments to show that money market stringency is bound to develop here. The Statist says:

"For the third year in succession the United States has been favored with good crops. The farmers ought, therefore, to be very prosperous, and no doubt are so, and when the farmers are prosperous trade all over the country is sure to be good. But hitherto it has always been found that when the people of the United States are doing well they buy foreign goods on a large scale. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the imports into the United States will from this time forward increase considerably. If they do the duties of the new tariff will have to be paid upon them. And therefore the customs revenue may very largely increase. It seems evident, moreover, that the war revenue will continue very productive.

"Thus it seems likely that the surplus of revenue over expenditure every month will be at least enhanced. And if it is it will go to increase the accumulation of unemployed money in the Treasury. The Treasury, of course, can get rid of some of this unemployed money by buying bonds in the market. We see by experience that prepaying interest has little effect upon the money market; and, furthermore, that mere depositing with the banks is a difficult process. If the Government is willing to redeem the debt upon a large scale, that, of course, would get out money freely. But then the question remains whether the rise in the bonds may not be so great as to prevent the Government from buying very much soon.

"For all these reasons it seems likely that the stringency in New York will continue, not merely until Christmas, but for some time after; or, if stringency be too strong a word, at all events, that rates will rule very high for several months to come."

IRON TRADE PROGRESS.

In a comprehensive review of the iron and steel trade of the world, The London Economist points out that the general situation now is more favorable than ever has been the case during any period covered by trustworthy statistics. The Economist says:

"All the iron and steel makers of the world are more or less fully employed, and are asking and obtaining higher prices, so urgent is the demand for iron, but especially steel. The same conditions exist in the United States, and it would seem probable that the increasing consumption of iron and steel throughout the world is fast overtaking the production. Some little time since many were alarmed at the rapidly increasing production of America, and feared that it would be impossible to absorb all that was being made, but since the close of the war trade seems to have taken such a spurt as to dispel all apprehensions on this score.

"If we bear in mind the great changes which have taken place during the last few years in the prices of iron and steel in the United States, we can then understand how enormously trade must have been stimulated by this great fall. To go no further back than 1895, Bessemer pig, which was then selling at $14, is now freely offered at $10.50, and steel rails, which in 1893 were $29, are now $10.50. Were we to go further back, the comparison would be more striking still. In 1878 pig iron reached $40.50 and steel rails $75. As might be expected, this enormous reduction not only stimulated the internal demand, but enabled the United States to enter upon the export trade on a scale which was impossible during the period of high prices. During the last two or three years this export trade has been growing, and according to the last published returns, the total value of raw and manufactured iron and steel exports of all kinds was $70,367,527, as against $57,497,872 in the year 1896-7. The principal items were as follows, (for the year ended June 30, 1898:)

	Tons.
Pig iron	235,868
Railway iron	292,552
Wire	64,745
Scrap and old iron	60,195
Structural iron	30,585
Steel billets, ingots, and blooms	16,100
Hoop iron	1,500

"A small portion of the above, perhaps about 150,000 tons, was shipped to this country, to compete with our manufacturers on their own ground, and the balance went to foreign markets, in competition with England and the Continent.

"The outlook is generally considered good. There is the expectation of a larger foreign trade as the outcome of the opening up of China and Africa, and the improved political aspect all round is looked upon as another favorable sign."

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$5,048
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	23,754
St. Paul	192,834
Wabash	18,752
Total increase	$240,388

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $699,450 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Decrease of $17,718 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $68,136 since July 1.

Increase of $244,209 in Michigan-Peninsular Car Company surplus earnings for the year ended Aug. 31.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. by the Jersey Central and of 1½ per cent. by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Decrease of $23,927 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for August, making a decrease of $36,703 since July 1.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of the various certificates of deposit for Baltimore and Ohio securities.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Increase of $94,850 in Mexican Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $118,161 since Jan. 1.

Admission to dealings on the regular list of the Stock Exchange of such of the United States Government 3s as have been actually issued.

Arrival of further amounts of gold from Europe and heavy sales of the yellow metal in London for shipment to New York.

Increase of 6,953 instruments in American Bell Telephone Company's net output for the month ended Sept. 20, making a net increase of 42,728 in nine months.

Increase of $224,419 in St. Louis Southwestern's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of 2,763 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of 2,553 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $10,775 in net earnings of Georgia and Alabama for August, making an increase of $49,086 since July 1.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list $227,000 additional Brooklyn Rapid Transit general mortgage 5s, $2,255,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and $2,000,000 additional Third Avenue Railroad stock, issued to pay for the installation of the new motive power.

Increase of $62,820 in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's surplus earnings for August, making an increase of $254,093 since Jan. 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96½	99
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26½	28
Amsterdam preferred	64	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	19	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½

	Bid.	Asked.
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	130	133
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28	28½
Federal Steel pf.	69	69¾
Glucose common	57	57¾
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21¾	23
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	71
Standard Oil Trust	415	416
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	110	120
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24	24¾

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company has given an independent line for Chicago and Cook County to J. M. Wile.

The Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company of Wisconsin has been admitted to the State of Massachusetts, and Jordan, Lovett & Co. of Boston appointed general agents.

The act passed by the last Massachusetts Legislature providing that when in case of a total loss the insurance is found to exceed the value of the property destroyed, the company shall return to the assured the excess premium paid, with 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the policy, went into effect on Saturday, and its operation will be carefully watched by the insurance companies.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York yesterday a Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year in the interest of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, into whose control a majority of the company's stock has passed. The new board, which includes nine changes, is as follows: David H. McAlpin, David Mahany, Joseph Haight, Jr., Oscar Purdy, James Y. Watkins, Albert Crane, James O. Clark, Henry V. Wagoner, Edward R. Pelton, George F. Secor, William H. Gibson, Edwin C. Jameson, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, George W. Dibble, Charles M. Jameson, Robert Kelly Prentice, Alexander Masterton, Hilary R. Chambers, George W. Quackenbos, William M. Cole, and Edgar M. Crawford. The Directors will meet on Thursday, Oct. 6, to elect a new set of officers. The company will be added to the Jameson & Frelinghuysen combination, which now controls the Insurance Company of the State of New York, the Broadway, and the Globe.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
25 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. pref.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Nassau Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
230 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Consold. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948, and $750 do. scrip.
18 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. pfd., and $75 do. scrip.
23 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. common, and $12.50 do. scrip.
$10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$1,000 Magnetic Iron Ore Co. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$150 Demand Note, J. A. Ormsby to John Lowe, dated Jan. 18, 1889.
$150 Demand Note, G. W. Arnold to John Lowe, dated Oct. 3, 1887.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$5,000 American Spirit Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1915.
30 shs. National Lead Co. pref.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
1 share New York Law Institute.
20 shs. Baldwin's Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y., (Hypd.)
$3,000 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
112 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pref.
63 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. common.
108 shs. Esty Hosiery Company.
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref.
25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
115 shs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
25 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref.
30 shs. Central Fireworks pref.
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Company.
100 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co. Consld., (Hypd.)
25 shs. American Surety Co., (Hypd.)
$10,000 State of Arkansas (L. R. P. B. & N. O. R. R.) 7 p. c. Bds., April, 1873, Coups.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
12 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Columbus Electric Light Co. of Col., Ohio, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank, N. Y.
63 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth 1st pfd. (Hypd.)
63 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth 2d pfd. (Hypd.)
126 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth common (Hypd.)
$1,000 Riding and Driving Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Income Bd., non-com., 1899, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
$1,000 Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
50 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pref.
$1,000 Newark, Somerset & Straitsville R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., Extn., 1929.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares National Bank of

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32250	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32201	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
802	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
837	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45507
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32391	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45888
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14245	19450	32985	38894	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
749	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38659	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38723	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2212	8461	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33589	38992	46806
2236	8486	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8724	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46904
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46907
3083	8933	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47001
3699	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8968	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20906	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9111	15426	21053	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47333
4076	9287	15590	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15585	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4129	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47389
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4199	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4178	9579	15624	21849	34329	41423	47479
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47588
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47589
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15741	28483	34359	41590	47820
4235	9924	15770	28513	34345	41591	47883
4243	9925	15776	38514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28524	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15826	28840	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28848	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28704	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15899	28904	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4463	10175	15929	28969	34640	42169	48300
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28975	34696	42214	48435
4495	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	29003	34708	42332	48536
4505	10563	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	29053	34738	42339	48613
4539	10587	16049	29130	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34768	42344	48803
4540	10592	16095	29138	34707	42345	48803
4545	10594	16066	29139	34768	42416	48922
4543	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10686	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10694	16091	29229	34852	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49150
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10781	16170	29240	34908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4704	10830	16229	29347	35029	43325	49494
4783	10903	16231	29463	35052	43327	49497
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4881	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4859	11026	16303	29533	35101	43357	49587
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49652
4933	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11062	16360	29664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43406	49697
4979	11115	16388	29367	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29680	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49820
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11177	16460	29730	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5360	11226	16491	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29794	35340	43904	49926
5399	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11253	16577	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35358	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5497	11287	16721	29832	35390	44099	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11457	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35546	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11556	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	29952	35590	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35575	44142	50622
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5574	11696	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35824	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5664	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16838	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16940	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11891	16963	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16966	30207	36148	44169	51206
5934	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36217	44173	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30368	36429	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44230	51434
6224	12206	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30478	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17359	30647	36656	44301	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36684	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6360	12489	17478	30729	36714	44339	52288
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36735	44363	52325
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52357
6385	12517	17673	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12086	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6004	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6655	12703	17792	30988	36778	44585	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44636	52551
6725	12724	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6806	12764	17867	31139	36795	44641	52636
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6966	12833	17917	31263	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17921	31368	36866	44768	52829
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52828
6985	12860	17923	31371	36885	44823	52828
6986	12861	17955	31378	36886	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36031	44840	53081

FINANCIAL.

6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37061	44963	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37031	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53002
7216	13128	18486	31650	37389	45226	53003
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13683	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18701	31830	37545	45347	53312
7303	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53881
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758
121	729	1372	2026	2575	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2590	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2053	2613	3183	3815
225	784	1442	2061	2646	3177	3826
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
258	795	1447	2095	2665	3203	3844
268	880	1456	2115	2680	3229	3868
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3238	3881
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884
332	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887
334	843	1524	2145	2735	3288	3893
339	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
360	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931
365	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3938
368	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964
378	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1590	2200	2819	3347	3984
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2232	2830	3372	4010
412	951	1640	2242	2860	3383	4013
443	952	1646	2254	2862	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032
466	983	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057
470	996	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1068	1758	2815	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
536	1081	1798	2336	2956	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	3539	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2379	2974	3552	4140
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1823	2389	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188
633	1201	1847	2445			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 12th of October, 1898, being interest for the six months ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst. and reopen Oct. 13th.

Blank orders may be procured at the CENTRAL TRUST CO., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES McMILLAN, }
F. E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 132d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

New York, September 28, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, October 3d, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Friday, October 14th, till the morning of Friday, October 21st.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
44-48 Cedar Street,
New York, October 3d, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order.

F. H. CRUM,
Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from 7th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Sept. 15th.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 29, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MOUNT MORRIS BANK,
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,095,879.48
Overdrafts		1,032.74
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$37,505.40	
Due from approved reserve agents	350,000.00	387,505.40
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	103,332.24	303,332.24
Mortgages owned		70,500.00
Stocks and bonds		40,035.00
Specie		67,950.13
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		88,473.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$85,480.39	
Other items carried as cash	4,404.00	89,884.39
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Fixtures	$375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	3,132.00	3,507.00
		$2,148,099.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		43,102.19
Due depositors		1,668,249.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		136,452.01
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		295.36
		$2,148,099.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THOS. L. WATT, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.]
GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,284,739.30
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		804,109.84
Banking house and lot	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		318,725.34
Specie		2,894,349.84
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,385,260.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$10,473,156.55	
Other items carried as cash	138,316.85	10,611,473.40
		$32,298,657.72

LIABILITIES.

money, 3½@4½; commercial paper, 4@5½. Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	248	..
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	120	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	..
Fitchburg pf.	104¾	105
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	192	..
West End	85¾	86
West End pf.	106	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	4
Arnold	15½	16
Atlantic	24¾	..
Boston & Montana	223	225
Butte & Boston	23	23¼
Calumet & Hecla	580	583
Centennial	16¾	17¼
Franklin	12¾	13½
Gold Coin Mines	25	..
Osceola	56½	57
Pioneer, (gold)	4¾	5
Quincy	117	119
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	171	172
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	25¾	26

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280	..
Dominion Coal	25½	25¼
Edison Electric Illuminating	185	..
Erie Telephone	74¼	..
General Electric	80	80½
General Electric pf.	169½	170
Illinois Steel	69	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	139	..
Philadelphia Company	36½	37½
Pullman Palace Car	190	..
United States Oil	22¾	23¼
United States Rubber	38½	39
Westinghouse Electric	33½	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	56¾	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Stocks were generally at a standstill to-day. The dullness produced no special pressure, except in isolated cases, the Choctaws included; Choctaw common yielded to 21¾, the refined to 39¾. Saturday's decline in Welsbach Light was followed by a further drop of a point, to 48½; Welsbach Commercial was offered at 70. There were fractional advances in United Gas, Union Traction, and Pennsylvania Manufacturing.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¾	21
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	41⅞	41¾
Northern Pacific pfd.	76	76⅜
Pennsylvania	58	58¼
Reading t. c.	8 13-16	8 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	21 7-16	21⅝
Reading 2d pfd.	10¼	10¾
St. Paul	106½	106⅜
West. New York & Penn.	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	156¾	157½
Philadelphia Traction	90¼	90½
Baltimore Cons.	22⅞	23
Union Traction	19⅝	19½
Electric Storage	38¾	39¼
Electric Storage pfd	44⅞	45
United Gas Imp.	121¼	121½
Welsbach Light	48	49
New Jersey Traction	50½	51½
Cons. T., Pittsburg	20¾	20¼
Cons. T., Pittsburg, pf.	56⅞	56⅝
Marsden	5⅛	5¼
Choctaw	21⅝	22
Penn. Mfg. 5s pd.	19	19½
Reading G. 4s	83½	83⅝
Electric & People's 4s	90¾	91
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	99½	99¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The market to-day was firm, in the main. South Side Elevated was the only conspicuous stock on the list that showed signs of weakness; it declined at the opening to 71½, under the influence of a moderate presure. The selling seemed to be mostly by persons who "tailed in" on the recent bulge and who had become alarmed at the withdrawal of inside support. There is nothing in the condition of the property to warrant the decline of about 7 points that has been seen in the last few days. The Biscuit stocks moved up about a point from Saturday's level, on an effort on the part of the persons who have been sellers for the last few days to get back their stock. The rest of the list was quiet and uninteresting.

Settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard				30¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.				59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois				189
National Biscuit Co. com.				82¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.				95⅞
Am. Steel & Wire com.				28
Am. Steel & Wire pf.				86⅛
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.				6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.				28
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.				6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.				31½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.				24
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.				49⅝
N. Chi. St. R. R.				218
W. Chi. St. R. R.				93¼
South Side El. R. R.				73½
Lake St. El.				1s
Lake St. El., t. ctfs.				10¾
Street's W. S. C. Line				20

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Sept.	$42,370	$37,322	$30,082
Month	118,188	107,649	96,294
From Jan. 1	1,077,971	949,459	864,481
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
4th week Sept.	$93,971	$70,217	$23,570
Month	306,376	243,895	72,208
From Jan. 1	2,417,755	1,900,122	533,018
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
4th week Sept.	$398,973	$379,321	322,986
Month	1,288,638	1,202,508	1,060,031
From July 1	3,651,142	3,391,324	3,168,733
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM—			
Month of Sept.	534,941	460,837	429,877
From July 1	1,658,633	1,410,078	1,386,885
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for August—			
Gross earnings	1,146,068	1,274,708	1,163,195
Op. exp. & taxes.	638,858	683,096	670,782
Net earnings	507,210	591,612	492,413
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	7,928,529	8,040,739	8,105,144
Op. expenses	4,961,724	5,081,135	5,252,592
Net earnings	2,976,805	2,959,604	2,852,552
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for August—			
Gross earnings	101,636	81,444	*20,192
Op. expenses	72,468	63,051	*9,417
Net earnings	29,168	18,393	*10,775
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	789,912	360,715	*429,197
Op. expenses	602,305	222,194	*380,111
Net earnings	187,607	138,521	*49,086
MEXICAN CENTRAL for August—			
Gross earnings	1,075,479	1,004,965	838,026
Op. expenses	810,084	834,420	532,603
Net earnings	265,395	170,545	306,023
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	8,833,308	8,526,384	6,533,024
Net earnings	2,733,532	2,615,371	2,335,733
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	272,963	284,938	218,323
Op. expenses	186,656	180,913	146,051
Net earnings	86,307	104,025	72,271
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	544,770	591,735	424,596
Net earnings	172,964	241,100	138,824
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	5,279,332	4,743,546	*535,780
Op. expenses and betterments	4,173,377	3,855,938	*317,439
Net earnings	1,105,955	887,608	*218,347
Other income	8,907	8,634	5,273
Total net	1,114,862	891,242	*223,620
Fixed charges	953,631	954,430	†799
Surplus	161,231	‡63,188	*224,419

*Increase, †Decrease. ‡Deficit.

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for August—

Gross earnings	114,083	121,446	64,180
Exp., taxes, &c.	82,998	66,454	42,725
Net earnings	31,085	54,992	21,455
Interest	5,833	5,833	.....
Surplus	25,232	49,159	.....
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	195,031	205,824	.....
Net earnings	43,321	70,024	.....
Surplus	31,654	68,357	.....
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for August—			
Gross earnings	296,677	265,222	*31,455
Net earnings	84,707	21,887	*62,820
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,386,957	2,133,471	*253,486
Net earnings	717,067	462,974	*254,093

*Increase.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

MICHIGAN PENINSULAR CAR COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

Earnings	670,877	176,668	*494,209
Charges	100,000	100,000	.....
Balance	570,877	76,668	*494,209
Dividends	300,000	50,000	*250,000
Surplus	270,877	26,668	*244,209

The general balance sheet as of Aug. 31 shows cash on hand of $219,878, and a profit and loss surplus of $596,064.

*Increase.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: German Exchange Bank, Mount Morris Bank, Colonial Bank, Twenty-third Ward Bank, Bank of America, Manhattan Company, Columbia Bank, Home Bank, Oriental Bank, Germania Bank, Bank of New Amsterdam, and Twelfth Ward Bank.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
3s, c., 1918	105¾	..	Del., L. & W.	149	150	New Cent. Coal	42	..
3s, r., 1918	104¾	..	Del. & R. G.	13½	14½	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
3s, 1918, small	104½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	12	14
4s, r., 1907	110¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	80
4s, c., 1907	110¾	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	3¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	36
4s, r., 1925	126¾	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	Norfolk & Western	13½	15½
4s, c., 1925	126¾	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131½	134	Norfolk & Western pf.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112¼	..	E. E. L. of B'klyn.	130	139	North American	6⅜	6½
5s, c., 1904	112¼	..	Erie 1st pf.	34⅞	35⅞	Ont. Mining	4	6
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18¼	Ore. R. & N.	54	57½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Ev. & T. H.	31⅜	32	Ore. Short Line	25	30
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	65	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	86
Adams Express	112	118	Ft. W. & R. G.	11½	15	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Amer. Cotton Oil	110	120	H. B. Claflin	91	98	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	40	..	Homestake	54	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Am. Express	130	135	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	100	Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86½	86¾	Ill. Steel Co.	69½	69¾	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	..
Am. T. & C.	96	98	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	45	..	Reading	17½	18
Ann Arbor	11	12	Int. Paper Co. pf.	86½	87½	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½
Atch. & N. Y.	31½	33½	Iowa Central	9	9½	Reading 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf.	3	..	Iowa Central pf.	23	34	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rome, W. & O.	125	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Brunswick City	8¼	8⅞	Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Buff., R. & P.	30	33	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	70	72½	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	25	40
Bur., C. R. & N.	29	..	Lake Shore	192½	194	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	56	59
Canadian Pacific	84¾	85½	Long Island	48	54	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	63¼	64
Chi. & Alton	152	..	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	17¼	20
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	21½	24
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107	Mexican Central	5⅛	5½	St. P. & Duluth	88	90
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & D. pf.	165	170
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70¾	73	Michigan Central	106	110	St. P. & M.	165	170
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29	32	Minn. & St. L.	25½	27	St. P. & O. pf.	157½	160
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	90	Sil. bullion certfs.	61	62
C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	90	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	59	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	8	..	T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	¾	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	20	..	Tol. & O. C.	28	..
C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Mo. K. & T.	10¾	11¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Col. Fuel & Iron	20	20¾	Mobile & Ohio	27	28½	Twin City R. T.	27	30
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½	Morris & Essex	175	..	U. S. Express	40	44
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½	Nat. Starch	5	7½	Wabash	7⅞	8⅜
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77	Wells-F. Express	120	125
Com. Cable	165	..						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,388,700	$183,400	$37,900	$147,500	$105,000	$2,477,600
Colonial	100,000	760,400	15,600	65,800	122,100	.....	842,200
Columbia	300,000	1,977,000	108,000	93,000	133,000	2,000	1,941,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,183,000	46,100	60,100	506,100	.....	1,672,500
Fourteenth St.	100,000	722,000	19,800	73,000	135,000	.....	864,400
Franklin Nat.	200,000	691,200	81,900	17,000	127,800	.....	569,200
Gansevoort	200,000	678,700	21,700	39,800	23,500	78,500	633,700
Hamilton	200,000	1,123,800	43,500	66,900	134,400	.....	1,207,000
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,143,600	282,500	135,700	109,200	.....	1,628,900
Home	100,000	570,500	68,500	44,600	23,900	21,700	607,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,107,000	22,200	73,000	123,000	.....	1,067,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,309,200	67,900	91,300	72,000	265,000	1,697,700
Mutual	200,000	916,300	25,400	95,500	179,000	1,800	906,700
19th Ward	100,000	623,000	17,800	105,600	126,200	900	852,300
Plaza	100,000	1,069,900	46,400	74,400	188,000	.....	1,122,900
Riverside	100,000	728,100	8,400	31,000	73,000	.....	703,400
State	100,000	1,587,000	68,000	34,000	168,000	179,000	1,702,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,222,100	17,600	114,600	142,200	107,600	1,559,800
23d Ward	100,000	719,400	24,000	84,500	49,800	177,700	958,600
Union Square	200,000	2,048,800	70,300	152,300	116,300	.....	2,239,800
Yorkville	100,000	1,263,700	100,900	65,800	83,100	45,000	1,335,000
Astor National	300,000	1,308,200	188,600	200,000	78,000	.....	1,803,900
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,030,500	80,100	69,200	63,800	85,000	1,129,700
Broadway	100,000	1,434,900	20,900	120,000	143,700	.....	1,558,800
Brooklyn	300,000	1,303,300	73,200	31,600	114,600	13,400	1,235,500
Eighth Ward	100,000	281,100	13,300	21,000	43,200	10,000	255,300
Fifth Avenue	100,000	518,900	24,000	21,200	44,100	27,900	484,100
Fulton	200,000	845,400	57,300	39,900	175,800	.....	790,800
Kings County	150,000	586,000	30,800	22,200	82,100	.....	544,800
Manuf'rs Nat.	252,000	1,981,100	232,900	262,600	480,700	.....	2,515,800
Mechanics'	500,000	2,407,000	96,400	69,800	159,600	.....	2,234,800
Mech. & Trad'rs'	100,000	835,500	70,400	46,800	132,000	82,600	857,300
Nassau Nat.	800,000	3,764,000	212,000	172,000	518,000	71,000	3,945,000
National City	300,000	2,159,000	154,000	319,000	451,000	71,000	2,681,000
North Side	100,000	1,241,700	13,000	56,800	49,400	125,000	1,301,000
People's	100,000	877,700	45,400	27,700	52,000	19,600	902,300
Queens Co. Bk. (L. I. City)	100,000	2,101,000	116,600	151,700	299,300	92,600	2,582,800
Schermerhorn	100,000	560,700	19,200	17,900	70,900	.....	526,700
17th Ward	100,000	413,800	8,500	29,800	121,500	.....	407,500
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,158,500	100,100	11,000	260,000	14,000	1,125,000
20th Ward	100,000	380,900	6,500	21,400	89,800	2,000	413,600
Union	100,000	296,500	5,700	11,400	28,000	21,000	222,200
Wallabout	100,000	504,000	7,400	45,800	71,000	126,000	626,500
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,644,000	168,600	252,800	466,300	442,900	5,438,200
Hud. Co. Na., J. C.	250,000	1,933,500	97,000	60,500	174,400	85,100	1,629,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,421,300	66,900	56,300	352,400	.....	1,375,400
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	834,200	37,000	64,300	182,500	15,700	882,500
1st Na., Hoboken	110,000	1,596,400	110,800	28,600	110,900	25,600	1,339,800
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	696,100	42,100	37,600	61,600	179,000	830,000
Bank of S. I.	25,000	421,000	26,200	29,100	79,100	700	507,100
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	587,800	18,600	25,700	117,500	.....	598,600
Total	$9,012,000	$63,368,800	$3,385,700	$3,889,500	$7,762,700	$2,494,300	$67,440,500
$689,450 decrease, reserve.		↑297,200	*19,200	*207,500	*346,100	*445,200	*1,274,200

*Decrease. †Increase.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
262,250	Am. Sug. Refs.	115⅞	118⅜	115⅝	117⅝
11,920	Am. Tobacco	117	123	118½	122½
90	A., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½
150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31⅝	32	31½	32
20	Am. Cotton Oil	35½	35¼	35¼	35½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12	12	12	12
5,570	Brook. R. T.	62¾	64⅜	62½	64⅝
4,240	C., B. & Q.	118¾	114½	118	114½
4,200	C., M. & St. P.	106⅜	106⅝	105¾	106¾
1,510	C., R. I. & Pac.	99⅝	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛
50	Chi. Gt. West	14	14	14	14
40	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½
200	Louis. & Nash.	54	54⅝	54	54⅝
3,520	Manhattan	90⅝	93	90	93
180	Mo. Pacific	31½	32¼	31½	31⅞
2,090	Nor. Pacific	41¼	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝
410	Nor. Pacific pf.	75½	76¼	75½	76⅛
30	Nat. Lead	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2,330	People's Gas	101¼	102⅛	101¼	102⅛
40	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
10	Southern pf.	33	33	33	33
30	Tenn. C. & I.	28½	27	26½	27
270	U. P., D. & Gulf	5	5	4⅜	4⅜
300	U. S. Leath. pf.	63	64⅞	63	64⅞
40	U. S. Rubber	36⅜	38⅜	36⅜	38⅜
250	Union Pacific	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	33
520	Union Pac. pf.	64⅛	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛
20	West. Union	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
64,290					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$48,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	70	70	69⅝	70
10,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68½	68½	68½	68½
24,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44	44¼	44	44¼
48,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st 7s	78	78	77⅛	77⅜
8,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
$138,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.10
Belcher	.15	.15
Best & Belcher	.26	.28
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.27	.25
Challenge Con.	.17	..
Chollar	.17	.16
Confidence	.18	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.76	.73
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.16	.15
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.21	.21
Hale & Norcross	.75	.78
Julia	.14	.01
Justice	.10	.07
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.21	.22
Occidental Con.	..	.84
Ophir	.54	.53
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.79	.75
Standard	1.60	1.65
Union Con.	.23	.24
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20

Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3⅛	3½	3⅜	3¾
Anaconda	66	68	66	68
Anchoria	72	74	69	76
Argentum	23½	24	23½	24
Battle	37	38	37½	39
Columbine	13¾	14	14½	15
Consolidated	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝
Elkton	115½	119½	118½	118¾
El Paso	11	11½	11½	12
Golden Fleece	25	40	25	40
Gold King	80	84½	83	87
Gibson	20¼	21¾	20¼	21½
Gold Coin	140	148	142	146
Garfield	11⅜	12¾	11½	13½
Isabella	26	28½	26½	26¾
Independence	69¾	70	69¾	70
Jefferson	6¼	8¼	6	8½
Jackpot	12½	12¾	12¾	12½
Lillie	107½	112	107	112
Moon Anchor	115¾	115¾	115¾	116¼
Matoa	30	32	32½	33
Portland	144½	146	145½	146
Pharmacist	6	6¼	6	6¼
Rawlings	44	44½	45¼	45⅝
Rosa	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18⅝
Union	19¾	19⅞	20	20⅜
Work	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	165	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics	170
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	Merchants'	140
Central National	160	New York	230
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Continental	120	Park	300
Fourth National	160	Phenix	90
Garfield National	100	Republic	155⅞
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	125
Imp. & Traders'	470	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	Western National	130
Leath. Mfgs'	175		

There was a sale of 30 shares of Chatham at 290.

NOVEL LIGHT SYSTEM FOR CARS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The Santa Fé Road has made arrangements to light all the cars of its limited trains running between Chicago and Los Angeles, a distance of 2,209 miles, with electricity generated from the friction of the car axles. The electric equipment of each train will aggregate 4,928 candle power. All berths will be provided with berth lights, and this will be the first train in the world carrying such a large supply of light service exclusively from the car axles. It is the intention also to light the locomotive headlight from the same service, thus making the four limited trains solid axle-light trains throughout.

The introduction of this system on the limited trains will mark quite a departure from previous practice, which necessitated a large light plant in the baggage car. The objection to this plan is that if the baggage car meets with an accident or the plant is out of order the entire light output of the train is deranged. In the axle-light system such a thing cannot happen. Each car has its own plant, which is small but compact and complete, consisting of a dynamo and storage batteries.

Dubuque and Sioux City Election.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 3.—At the annual meeting of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad to-day these Directors were elected: Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman, A. W. Auchincloss, E. T. H. Gibson, New York; J. C.—Welling, J.' T. Harahan, Chicago; S. L. Dows, Cedar Rapids; A. R. Loomis, Fort Dodge; O. O. Polerton, Sioux City; M. Walker, W. H. Torbart, J. W. Rider, F. N. Stout, J. W. Conchar, Nicholas Glab, Dubuque. The following officers were elected: Stuyvesant Fish, President; J. C. Welling and E. C. Woodruff, Vice Presidents; E. T. H. Gibson, Treasurer; A. G. Hackstadt, Secretary; J. F. Merry, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Centralia and Chester Finances.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—Receiver Foreman of the Centralia and Chester Railroad has filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court here asking for an order for the sale of the road. The hearing of the case has been set for Oct. 27. The bonded indebtedness of the road is a little over $1,000,000, and the bonds are held by Griswold & Gillett of New York, who started to build the road. The Equitable Trust Company of Chicago holds $500,000 of receiver's certificates, which will be the first claim paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Changes in Maine Roads.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 3.—It is reported the Maine Central Railway has purchased the narrow-gauge Sandy River Railroad, which runs from Farmington to the Rangeley Lakes. If this report is true there is likely to be a sharp rate war between the Maine Central and the Portland and Rumford Falls Road, for the tourist business in the Rangeley Lakes. It is rumored the Maine Central Company is negotiating for the purchase of other roads.

Manitoba and Northwestern.

The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, incorporated in 1880, as the Westburne and Northwestern Railway Company, has come into the control of a company organized by E. B. Osler of Toronto. Mr. Osler is President of the company, and W. Hendrie, a Canadian financier, Vice President. The Manitoba and Southwestern controls a system of 250 miles.

Dead After Fifty-five Years' Insanity.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The body of David H. Fowler, who died in Poughkeepsie Asylum, of which he was for fifty-five years an inmate, was interred at Newburg to-day. When eighteen years old he was skating on the river at Newburg with Capt. Charles F. June. They came into collision and Fowler fell on his head. He recovered physical strength, but never recovered his reason. He was wealthy.

Delightfully Bovine.

From The Spectator.

Can anything be more delightfully bovine than this defense in a poaching case? "Indade, your Worships, the only bird I shot was a rabbit; and I knocked that down with a stick."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 603 Fifth Avenue Sold—Knapp Estate Lots Resold—Dealings at Auction.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Collins & Collins the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 603 Fifth Avenue, 22.5 by 100. Significance is added to this sale by the report on Saturday that No. 599 had been sold through the same firm of brokers. The buyer's name is withheld in both cases.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold through Solomon Marcus to August Oppenheimer of

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

82D ST., 23 WEST.—Charming parlor suite; private bath and table; large and small rooms; references.

43D ST., 137 WEST.—Two choice rooms, second floor, front; sunny; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., 1 Box 191 Times Office.

MADISON AV., NO. 72.—Rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished; with breakfast if desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; personal reference. 326 West 43d St., Waters's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; neat, willing, and obliging; plain sewer; good reference. Janie, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. C., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good city reference from last employer. 416 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; good references. 137 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable girl as chambermaid; seven years' best city reference. 131 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework. 635 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class. Present employer, 4 West 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best of references; wages, $20 to $25. S. 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young German as first-class cook; understands all soups, meats, creams, and pastry; no washing; city references. 215 East 45th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in private family; assist with washing; city reference. Martin, 326 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook, and willing to assist with washing; good city reference. 2,417 8th Av., Kiell's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook; assist with plain washing; best city reference. 316 West 35th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in private family. Can be seen for two days at 39 West 57th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; good baker; best city reference. 322 East 60th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; best reference. 214 East 36th St. No cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing. 339 West 44th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady would like to find position for her experienced, trustworthy North German governess, whom she can highly recommend; takes entire charge of children over 4; good manager. 64 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as governess; highly recommended by late employer; English, purest German, fluent French, (Paris,) advanced music. Merkel, 148 East 92d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant lady's maid; growing young ladies; eighteen years' city reference. 247 East 35th St.; ring twice.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By German as maid and seamstress or light chamberwork and sewing; obliging, trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Maid, 37 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By refined, trustworthy North German Protestant as maid to lady or child; neat sewer; reference. 779 8th Av., Smith's bell.

MAID.—By French maid; first-class hairdresser; dressmaker; three years' best references. Antoinette, 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant woman as laundress; no objection to short distance in the country; wages, $20. Present employer's, 4 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city references; in private family. Call, 11 to 3, at 30 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; wages, $22 to $25; best references. Experienced, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city reference. 221 East 22d St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; well recommended. 1368 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By young German lady as nurse or maid in refined family; is a perfect dressmaker. 449 East 86th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By nurse to lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—As French nurse in private family; has the best references. 130 Clinton Place.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; by week; first-class for alterations or any king of sewing. B. D., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 419 West 36th St., one flight up.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and WAITER.—As butler and waiter in private family by single man; city reference; five years in last place; thoroughly understands the business; light coloured. B., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; experienced; highly recommended. L. G., Box 380, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or COOK.—By Japanese as butler or cook; references. Japanese, 105 Woolsey St., Astoria, L. I.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By first-class coachman; steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; experienced, competent, and temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country; moderate wages; best references. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—Nine years at present place; gentleman giving up keeping horses; age 34; willing and obliging; best personal reference; wants steady place; would like interview. 147 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to get situation for his coachman who has lived with him for six years; leaves on account of death in family. Present employer's stable, 115½ West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent, reliable coachman; neat appearance, willing, and obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 28 East 59th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET or BUTLER.—By first-class valet or butler; understands all branches; can be seen where employed, or write. H. G. C., 249 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—Able to take entire charge and actively develop business; highly educated; knows Spanish language; experienced in commercial affairs; highest references for executive ability and integrity. Active, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—By a middle-aged gentleman of varied business experience, who can refer to many of the leading houses of New York as to honesty, ability, &c., some position in which these characteristics would render him a valuable employe. F. M. L., care New York Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—By a lady living in the country, French nurse, Protestant, highest recommendations, to take care of two little girls, eight and four years of age; good home, every comfort. Write full particulars to P. O. Box 1,388, N. Y.

AN ELDERLY LADY WISHES MAID; GOOD dressmaker and hairdresser; kind in illness; willing to be generally useful; German or French preferred; personal references required. Address R. R., care Low's Exchange, 1,125 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent flat paper salesman who can control trade in fine writing papers. Address, stating present employment and salary expected, P. O. Box 2,316.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

$1.00 TRIP

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK N. J. NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.

Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC POCKET FLASH LIGHT.

Pat. applied for.

Handy nights in all dark places, dark flats, dark closets, on table beside bed, in sick room; press button, metal finish, weight one lb. Delivered by messenger on approval, $3.50. JOHN S. MEAD, 53 West 24th, N. Y.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 37th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St. N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Addi ss Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers St. (Stewart Building.) New York, October 3, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property, and Bank Stocks of the Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx in the City of New York, for the year 1898, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and 3d Avenue and 177th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively.

In case payment be not made on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.

People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed. Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER, [Seal.] U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled. 10c. Clerk.

EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, 32 Warwick, N. Y. s27-1aw6wTu&n9

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. SNEVEN & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heatherley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. au30-1aw6wTu.

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and Company, the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Folding Bed Company, composing firm of Peerless Bedding Company; Leo J. Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; John Early; John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harry C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius F. Sheehan; Joseph A. Rooney, as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sarah A. Rice, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said County and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. s27-1aw6w7-

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as said street on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five (25) feet wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.,) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.,) being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.

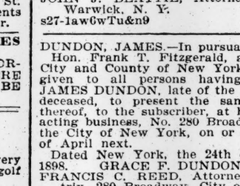
Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

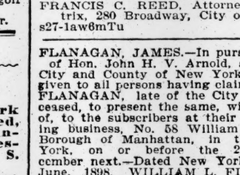
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Eighth Street or St. Mark's Place.



Broome Street.



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

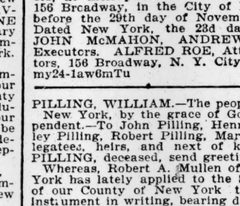
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street (as said city, which is laid out) two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

45th Street.



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, and taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, s20-2aw3wTu&Th&o11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

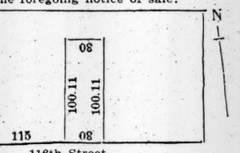
All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning. —Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

Lebanon Street.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

207 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WALTER B. WOOD, plaintiff, against ALECIA LOUGHRAN, etc., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and at that distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,853.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $857.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return.

NATHANIEL A.

A PUBLIC WORKS SCANDAL

Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts Make Charges Against the Former Administration.

INDICTMENTS MAY FOLLOW

The Report Says an Asphalt Paving Combine Existed and that Gen. Collis and His Assistants Squandered Public Funds.

Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts, John C. Hertle and Edward Owen, who were instructed on May 1 last to make an investigation into the Department of Public Works under the former administration, covering the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, yesterday handed their report to the Mayor. The Commissioners charge ex-Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis and his deputies, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, G. W. Birdsall; James C. Graham of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies; Edward P. North and Charles W. Barney, Water Purveyors; Water Register Columbus C. Johnson, and the Bureau of General Inspection, with carelessness, incompetency, and what the Commissioners of Accounts designate would be "favoritism, to put it mildly."

They charge that under the most generous construction to be placed upon the acts of the incumbents of the various departments, they have been using the public moneys "extravagantly and wastefully," and they make various suggestions as to how the alleged abuses unearthed by them can further be avoided. The Commissioners mention special reports covering certain transactions which they have handed to the Mayor. These special reports have been given over to the District Attorney for investigation, and it is said that numerous indictments of individuals will grow out of them.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

As soon as he received the reports and had read them over, Mayor Van Wyck sent for District Attorney Gardiner. The newspaper men were also sent for, and then, handing the reports to Mr. Gardiner, the Mayor said:

Mr. District Attorney, five months ago—last May—I discovered what I considered a scheme to defraud and swindle the city in these asphalt pavements, and I discovered enough to make me conclude in my own mind that there was an infamous combination to mulct the city out of large sums of money. I then called to my aid the Commissioners of Accounts, and I left this matter in the hands of Commissioner of Accounts Hertle, whom I have known since I was a boy, and in whom I have absolute confidence. He has, after months of diligent investigation and examination of tens of thousands of warrants, made a report to me to-day, which refers to special reports, which cannot be made public now, which leads me to believe that the old Department of Public Works was entirely honeycombed with fraud, and, as the present Mayor of the City of New York, it is my intention to break up this combination if I drive guilty people to the penitentiary to do it.

I want you to take this report, and I want you to pursue this matter to the end, and I think there is enough evidence there to make some people who now stand high in the community disappear behind the grated bars of the State Penitentiary. I turn this report into your hands, and also the special reports, and desire you to investigate this matter at once and take such steps in the matter as the evidence which may come to you justifies. I want you to pursue the guilty parties until justice is meted out, and this you must do whether they were a part of the past administration or are of the present administration.

In taking the reports District Attorney Gardiner said:

When you sent for me a few minutes ago, I did not, of course, know your object. When I was offered the nomination of District Attorney, I pledged myself to administer the office in the interest of the people and in the interest of good government, and you may remember you were present at the Hoffman House when the committee notified us of the nominations. I again repeated those words to that committee, and I propose to carry them out now, and I don't care who the party may be, if I find he has defrauded this beloved city of ours, his political associations will have nothing to do with it. I will pursue him to the Grand Jury. The District Attorney's office will do its full duty in the premises. I will carefully examine these entire papers and give my undivided attention to the matter.

BOOKKEEPING CRITICISED.

The report, after a voluminous show of figures and giving the names and term of office of the various heads of departments, pays its respects to the records of the Department of Public Works as follows:

The books and records of the Department of Public Works during 1895, 1896, and 1897 were carelessly kept, full of inaccuracies and omissions, many not fully written up; in fact were in such a condition that only by the most persistent scrutiny could any accurate information be obtained from them.

As an illustration to show the condition of the books, we refer to the receipts and expenditures under the heading of "Fund Accounts," which show as follows:

Total receipts, (including balance Jan. 1, 1895)	$17,193,530.14
Total expenditures	11,104,682.74
Unexpended balance	$6,088,847.40

The department books show an unexpended balance of $9,377,892.06, whereas if, as shown above, the total expenditures are subtracted from the total receipts, the balance should be $6,088,847.40. The books, therefore, show an unexpended balance of $3,289,044.66 more than there actually should be. It so happens that in this particular case no great harm can result from this careless bookkeeping.

The Commissioners state that in the course of their investigation they handled thousands of vouchers and examined many witnesses, and they say also:

We may be pardoned if we state that no time has been lost and no efforts spared by our examiners to enable us to report a condition of affairs which we believe calls for vigorous and prompt action in order to adequately punish those whom we believe to have violated the law, that such methods as did then, and may now exist, tending to favor the contractor or those dealing with the city to its detriment may be remedied or adjusted, and that such abuses as have crept into the department may be eliminated with a view that the public service will be better subserved.

THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners say that although the time has been short in which to get the Highway Department, which superseded the Department of Public Works, in running order, they have no hesitation in stating that there is ample room for great improvement in this department, and as it expends millions of dollars annually it needs but a small percentage of improvement in an economical direction to show an immense yearly saving to the city.

Numerous charges are made in connection with the purchase of supplies without public bidding in amounts of less than $1,000, of such articles as are used daily throughout the year. In this regard the report says:

In our examination of Adelbert H. Steele, who held the position of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works for some six months under Commissioner Collis, he testified under oath that in the seven bureaus then in the Department of Public Works it was the practice was general to draw requisitions for the various supplies needed, and that the prices paid by one bureau would vary from those paid by another for the identical article, and that these prices would be again different from those paid for the same articles by other departments of the city.

In nearly all cases where invitations by letter to quote prices on supplies in quantities of less than $1,000 were made, the practice prevailed of usually selecting the same persons, and as many instances have come to our notice during our investigation of exorbitant prices having been paid, it would, to be mild, appear as if great favoritism was shown, and we intend later on to make a special report on that subject.

The Commissioners recommend that a system be devised whereby all purchases of the Highway Department be in charge of some one person, whose duty it should be to collate all articles wanted and to amalgamate them into such quantities of over $1,000 as will permit of public letting, and thereby bring them into fair competition in order to secure the lowest market prices.

THE ASPHALT PAVING.

The question of asphalt paving is the principal item in the report, and the Commissioners say they have made a special study of the matter. They state that they have valuable data which it is unwise at this stage to make public, and so they say they refer in this report simply to the practice of letting asphalt contracts by a system of favoritism and by imposing restrictions which makes it impossible for concerns outside of the asphalt combine to compete, and the restrictions are such, say the Commissioners, "that we believe no one, unless they were pecuniarily interested, would allow to exist in any legitimate business."

The report says, in part:

We have collected such evidence as will, we believe, clearly show that New York City has been paying in the past three years about $1 per square yard more than the same companies charged for the same work, for the same number of years' maintenance, in several large adjacent cities. That there exists a combine we believe we show beyond a doubt, from the information we have obtained, as the entire work given out in this city, as well as in all neighboring cities, has been controlled by practically one company.

This company has allowed from time to time, according to the persistency of the competition, other companies to come in for a small share of the work, but making them pay tribute, in compelling them to purchase their crude asphalt from the company which Amzi Barber controls as President of the Trinidad Asphalt Company, and who succeeded in "convincing" some of the officials of the Department of Public Works that Pitch Lake Trinidad was the only standard of asphalt which would secure good pavements, and succeeded in 1802 in having the clause inserted into the specifications, which reads as follows:

"The asphalt to be equal in quality to that mined from Pitch Lake in the Island of Trinidad," and later, evidently finding other companies who were able to furnish from other localities an asphalt as good in quality as that mined from the Pitch Lake of Trinidad, the clause was again changed to read: "The asphalt must be that mined from the Pitch Lake of Trinidad," thus assisting the Trinidad Asphalt Company and the Barber Asphalt Company to absolutely stifle competition.

This clause was allowed to remain until about the time the California Asphalt Company, which claims to obtain its asphalt from the Alcatraz mines of California, came into existence, of which Henry B. Towle was Treasurer, and who is the son of the then chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, and from whose office all changes in specifications emanated when the clause in the specifications was again changed to "Must be equal to that mined from the Pitch Lake on the Island of Trinidad."

ATTACK ON GEN. COLLIS.

The Commissioners charge that a clause in the specifications requiring bidders to give the location and capacity of their plants was violated by Commissioner Collis, who allowed several companies to bid, and gave them contracts before they had plants, while in other instances he denied the same privileges to other companies offering unquestionable security. The report then scores Gen. Collis as follows:

The asphalt companies certainly owe much to Commissioner Collis's munificent pride in his having all streets, lanes, and by-ways paved during his term of office. In the first half of 1895 5 contracts were let, and 49 in the last six months; 71 were let in 1896, and in 1897, 178, of which 20 were let in November and 23 in December, 11 of the latter on the 31st day, too late even to be signed by the "reform" administration. In eight cases, sewers, gas mains, and water pipes were not yet laid.

The report says that in the last three years 1,000,000 square yards of asphalt were laid, and that, as the city paid $1 per square yard more than it should have done, it has been mulcted out of $1,000,000. The Commissioners state that early in 1896 Mayor Strong and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Adelbert H. Steele had a discussion about the asphalt paving problem in the Mayor's house, "when they expressed the final opinion that the city was paying too much for asphalt paving, and we think it strange, having this knowledge, that nothing was done to remedy this condition, but that rather a higher average price per square yard was paid in 1897."

On this subject the Commissioners recommend the following:

To remedy this condition it will be necessary for the city to lay its own asphalt pavements, (as suggested publicly by your Honor some time ago) under the supervision of practical men of experience in this particular branch, (not engineers,) and to use any bitumen which will properly stand the test of analysis, of which there are plenty, or to alter the specifications eliminating any reference to any particular kind of asphalt, and requiring ample security for the faithful carrying out of the contract and enforcing same, to have such competent men supervising the work while in progress as will insure the city of its receiving the proper percentage of bitumen and such other materials required, and for which the city pays; also that it is properly inspected while being prepared and laid, in which case we can fully demonstrate that the city will receive a pavement which will be lasting.

ALLEGED COAL SHORTAGES.

The bureaus of the department are then dealt with and in each instance the Commissioners say that they have made special reports on these subjects, which are now in the hands of the District Attorney. In the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct the Commissioners say they discovered during 1895, 1896, and 1897 a shortage of 3,432 tons of coal, worth $15,000, and say it is manifest that a system should at once be adopted whereby a complete check can be kept on the amount of coal delivered and the amount used by the city.

It is alleged that many violations of contract were found in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies under control of John C. Graham. One instance is given in which 400 tons of coal more than the contract called for were delivered. To the careless manner of keeping papers is charged the loss of receipts for 1,200 tons of coal, amounting to over $5,000.

In relation to the Water Purveyor's Office the report says that an investigation is now pending to discover whether fines for violation of city ordinances have been collected and turned into the Treasury. It says that if there was no criminality there was at least criminal carelessness in not enforcing the ordinances and thus depriving the city of $103,075, which it was entitled to.

In the report and audit of the Bureau of Water Register the Commissioners say they found a condition of affairs which calls for prompt and vigorous measures, and they say they are now taking such steps and making such investigation as will, they hope, enable them to mete out the penalty imposed by law for the violation thereof. "Any system," says the report, "permitting the rendering of bills for water consumed which may, in the discretion of any one person in this department be canceled entirely, or reduced from 30 to 75 per cent., is, to say the least, unbusinesslike, and we feel almost certain has been abused to the extent of criminality."

In one instance, it is alleged, the Water Register allowed a reduction to meet the amount of bills paid for eleven years.

In conclusion the report says:

We also report that while we have heard of many inferences of gross abuses during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, and feeling, as we do, that many of them are well founded, still they are of such a nature or are surrounded by such facts that it is impossible to bring them home to and punish the guilty persons implicated, because of a fear of publicity or want of time necessary to devote to the giving of testimony by the persons having such knowledge of the facts.

We hope this examination will enable us to properly punish those violating the law, and that you will shortly have each one of these departments (which were, before consolidation, all under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works) run in a businesslike manner, methodical, and economical, and for the best interests of the citizens of Greater New York, which interests every one knows you have at heart.

COMMENTS ON THE CHARGES.

Gen. Collis, ex-Mayor Strong, and John C. Graham Talk Regarding Public Works Affairs.

Gen. Collis, who was found by a reporter at the Union League Club last night, was not at all reticent in expressing his views on the report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

"It will afford me intense satisfaction and delightful amusement," he said, "if the Commissioners of Accounts or any other persons will put me in a position to show the difference between the administration of the Department of Public Works under Mr. Brookfield and myself and that of any others who preceded us. I have all the figures in regard to asphalt pavements, and I take it for granted that it is a startling proposition to some people that a man could have had the hardihood to spend $5,500,000 to put the streets of New York in good condition without stealing some of the money.

"When I came into the Department of Public Works Mr. Brookfield and myself found that the specifications required that the asphalt should come from Trinidad Lake. We modified this, so as to read 'equal in quality to the Trinidad Lake asphalt,' and we required new bidders who had never before had an opportunity to compete to send us specimens of their asphalt, which we submitted to analytical chemists, and we also required that the new bidders should have a plant in existence, and should refer us to a pavement which had stood a two years' test. This opened competition to all the world, and I had five asphalt companies at each other's throats. I reduced the price—and I am prepared to prove it—at least 25 per cent., and, I think, in some instances, 33 per cent.

"If the Commissioners of Accounts will diligently search the records of my office they will find that on one occasion recently I thought I discovered that the asphalt companies had made a combination. I rejected all their bids merely on suspicion and readvertised. I invite the closest scrutiny of my administration of the Department of Public Works. I live at 1,055 Fifth Avenue. I try to get home at 12 o'clock, and I don't leave there until 9 o'clock in the morning."

Ex-Mayor Strong, when asked if there was anything he cared to say about the report of the Commissioners, said:

"All I have to say now is that I am willing to lend my assistance to the present City Government in investigating into any rascality there may have been under my administration."

"Have you seen the report?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "and I don't care to hear about it to-night."

"That's all stuff and nonsense, and

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

brought out now as a campaign document, and Van Wyck don't know what he is talking about," said John C. Graham, Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works under the last administration, when his attention was called to the report.

"I court an investigation at any time," said Mr. Graham, "and I defy Mayor Van Wyck or any one else to prove that there was anything done while I was Chief of that bureau that was not perfectly straight and honest.

"Regarding the coal deliveries to the public buildings there was a competent man engaged by the Department of Public Works to see every ton of coal weighed before it left the contractors' yards, and he certified to all bills before they came to me. When I became Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, in March, 1895, the City Hall and other public buildings were in a dirty and filthy condition, and Mayor Van Wyck, who was presiding Justice of the City Court, and all other public officers in those buildings can testify that these same buildings were always clean and healthy while I held my position. There never was so much as one-half ton of coal lost, and they have no evidence to prove the contrary.

"It must be borne in mind that I had only $65,000 a year for my department, while my predecessor had $85,000, and that I had two new Court Houses to supply, besides a vast amount of repairing to accomplish. To carry on this work I was compelled to practice strict economy, and was put to makeshifts at times to make both ends meet. For instance, it so happened when near the close of the year that the coal supply would become exhausted before the succeeding appropriation became available. At such times I would sometimes transfer unexpended balances from other accounts to the coal account, and with this fund purchase coal until the new yearly contract could be made. This coal would of course be purchased without the advertising of bids, but the price paid never exceeded that provided in the preceding yearly contract. It may have been that the records of some of these transactions may have been misleading. There were no receipts lost, however, and there was no shortage in the accounts of that bureau.

"I do not believe there were any irregularities in any bureau of the department, though, of course, I cannot speak with authority on that point. As for the splitting up of requisitions in order to evade the law requiring the public advertising for bids for furnishing supplies, I denounce the allegation, so far as it affects my bureau, as absolutely false. There never was a purchase made by me of as much as $800 without public bidding. The largest amount I ever paid out without contract was $700, for work on the Seventh Regiment Armory, which was required to be done in haste. Bids have been called for on much smaller amounts. My statements can be easily proved by the records, and will be borne out by scores of contractors."

ROOM FOR KINDERGARTENS.

Some School Buildings Are Not So Crowded as Was Supposed.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings of the Borough School Board met yesterday afternoon at 585 Broadway and discussed the matter of locations for kindergartens. A report from the Associate Superintendents showed that in a number of the schools there is ample room to accommodate many more pupils, and that in several of the schools there are now many vacant seats. This will obviate the necessity for some of the kindergartens in localities where they were thought necessary.

Because of this report a number of buildings that had been favorably considered by the committee were withdrawn. The question of renting of the buildings needed will come before the borough board at its meeting to-morrow afternoon.

MORE CLERKS FOR THE MAYOR.

Increased Apportionments Allowed for City Officials' Offices.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday the Mayor asked for his office expenses for next year $137,300—an increase of $2,800 over the amount allowed for the present year. The Mayor explained that the increase was necessary to pay for more clerks, and it was allowed.

The Controller received for his office $779,912, or $9,000 more than the sum allowed for the present year. The increase was allowed so that public school teachers could be paid promptly on the first of every month.

President Haffen of the Borough of Bronx asked for $13,800, although for this year he had been allowed only $11,100. "You are paying your secretary $3,500," said the Mayor, "and the board authorized you to pay him only $2,500." Mr. Haffen was allowed $12,100.

The Bureau of Licenses got $27,655, an increase of $1,000 over the last appropriation.

Bond Issues Authorized.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday authorized the Controller to issue $1,500,000 of bonds to pay the interest on the city debt and to redeem outstanding bonds to the amount of $394,000. Of these latter bonds $244,000 are held by the Sinking Fund Commission and the remainder by the public. The Controller was also authorized to issue $1,000,000 of bonds to provide for the maintenance of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Free Classes in Music.

Recent additions to the free lecture courses for the ensuing term are the classes in music. Lessons in reading music and in the singing of choral songs similar to the course of instruction of the People's Choral Union will be given. The first of these classes will be held next Monday night, in the Educational Alliance building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA IN A GALE.

The Red D Line's Steamship Arrives Forty-eight Hours Late.

The passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia from La Guayra and Ponce not only experienced a storm at sea, but witnessed a peculiar sight on Tuesday last. The vessel was about 400 miles north of Puerto Rico when she ran into a revolving storm, during which she labored and floundered about for thirty-six hours. The storm was moving in a northwest direction at the rate of about eight miles an hour. The wind blew sixty miles an hour. The Philadelphia entered the storm from the southeast, steering northwest by north, and held her course in the teeth of the gale for twenty hours. The storm centre was reached Tuesday afternoon, when the wind fell to about twenty miles, but coming in fitful gusts from various quarters.

In this storm centre Capt. Chalmers said there were hundreds of birds, which had been drawn into the vortex. Many of them were a kind of canary that is common in the islands of the Caribbean Sea and their presence at sea indicated that the storm had passed over some island. There were a variety of other land birds and a few sea gulls. Many of the birds flew aboard and dropped on deck from exhaustion.

While in the storm centre the glass dropped to 28.84. As soon as the centre was passed the wind shifted to the opposite direction, blowing at the rate of sixty miles from the southeast. Capt. Chalmers met this by heading about and into the wind, keeping up only steerage way and drifting to the west. Wednesday noon the storm had passed over and the Philadelphia proceeded to New York, having lost about forty-eight hours. A big sea which boarded her damaged one of the lifeboats.

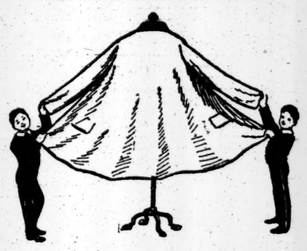
BOSTON ARTILLERY IN QUEBEC.

The Ancient and Honorable Association There Three Hundred Strong.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Association of Boston, 300 strong, arrived here in the train at 7:15 this evening, having made the trip from Boston in 11 hours and 15 minutes.

Dufferin Terrace was illuminated with colored fire and Japanese lanterns, but the rain prevented the parade. In the organization are many large, elderly men, and these heavyweight artillerymen were nearly overcome with the fatigue of marching up the steep and slippery hills of old Quebec.

To-morrow they will have a parade on the Plains of Abraham and be reviewed by Gov. Gen. Aberdeen. To-morrow evening they will give a banquet at the Chateau Frontenac.



Why will some of you men insist on buying skin-tight overcoats?

The style is a size too large with baggy back; and it's a sensible style—allows of free, easy movement, and conceals narrow, sloping shoulders.

Black, gray, brown or olive green; short or long; $14 to $30.

Shoes.

Good-looking feet are due more to the shoes one wears than to the feet themselves

$5, here, buys the only ready-to-wear duplicate of the most stylish made-to-order shoe yet in existence.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLUMBIA'S OPENING DAY

University Begins Its Academic Year with an Increased Attendance.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LOW

Says the Colleges Have Shown that They Are the Pillars of the State in War as Well as in Peace.

Columbia University began its one hundred and forty-fifth working year yesterday morning, with services in the chapel, in the Schermerhorn Building. With President Seth Low upon the platform was the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain also of the Seventy-first Regiment. In the course of his opening address, President Low said:

"In the war just closed, officers and students of Columbia in large numbers responded to their country's call. To-day we meet under the promise of a long and honorable peace. The Summer was one of uninterrupted victories, and we would be derelict did we not thank God for it. The college took her part in the struggle, and some of her names appear in the death list. There was Dr. John Blair Gibbs of the marines, killed at Guantanamo; Hamilton Fish of the class of '95, slain at Las Guasimas, and Dr. Lindheim, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, dead from typhoid fever after having treated successfully hundreds of suffering men of the Eighth Regiment of this city.

"I rejoice that this action on the part of our men is true of every college and university in the land. So ought it to have been, for every interest contributed to the country's welfare, and the colleges should not have been behind. While it is sad to think of the sacrifices that were made, there is inspiration in the thought that we have shown that colleges are the pillars of the State in war as well as in peace. I am glad to join with you in welcoming our Chaplain—the gallant Chaplain of the Seventy-first. A man of his physique might well have thought he was signing his death-warrant when he went into Cuba at that season of the year. But he accepted the risk with every other, and he has returned well and richer in experience."

President Low said that the Spanish conquest was really a triumph of schools. He referred to the great work done by the navy, and said that the victories were won by men, who, as a rule, had never been in battle before, and who gained their successes because of their training in schools. The school-trained man won the battle, he said, and this fact should be an encouragement to every student within sound of his voice. He also said he thought that the war would have the beneficial effect of increasing the study of international questions and state papers.

The Trustees of the university met in the afternoon and received the President's annual report. In this report Dr. Low alluded to the death of Stephen P. Nash, a Trustee for thirty years; Prof. Henry Drisler, Charles E. Colby, and Dr. Edwin N. Kitchel. He said that, following the purpose of the Trustees to preserve the names of the benefactors of the university, a building had been named Fayerweather Hall. Four scholarships have received the names of Harper and Hewitt Scholarships, and names of other benefactors have been placed on tablets in the library. Reference was made to the services of the officers and students with the war with Spain, including Prof. John Bassett Moore, now Secretary of the Peace Commission.

Many gifts have been received during the year. Friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal presented $7,500 to establish the Mosenthal Fellowship in Music. Jacob H. Schiff gave $15,000 for the Schiff Fellowship in political science. Miss Catherine W. Bruce presented $1,600 for the work of computation, and $5,000 to establish a lectureship in mechanics. Charles H. Senff has fitted out for the department of zoology an expedition to Africa in search of rare types of fish. Dr. J. Ackerman Coles has presented fine reproductions of ancient bronzes.

The number of students in attendance at the university for the past six years has been: 1892-3, 1,641; 1893-4, 1,804; 1894-5, 1,943; 1895-6, 1,871; 1896-7, 1,921; 1897-8, 2,157. This year there are 2,800 students. In the freshman class are 130, a gain of 22 over the last freshman class. Fifteen students from other colleges have joined the sophomore class.

The number of volumes added to the library during the year was 16,377. President Low has given $5,000 for the purchase of books and pictures. By the arrangement entered into with Joseph F. Loubat the library has received the assurance of an endowment that will add largely to its usefulness. Mr. Loubat has presented property on Broadway and Mercer Street valued at $700,000. When the President, in 1895, offered to present the library building to the university, he agreed to be responsible up to the sum of $1,000,000, and has since made himself responsible for the full cost, namely, $1,100,000. On June 30, 1898, the net debt against the new site was a trifle less than $3,750,000. The problem now is to meet the 4 per cent. interest charged on this without cutting down expenditures for educational work. The sum of $58,698 was appropriated during the year for fellowships.

The following is a summary of money received by way of gift during the year:

For current uses—Salaries, $15,500; lectureship, $5,000; lectures, $250; fellowships, $2,125; scholarships, $200, Tappan prize, $150; for the purchase of books, $14,784.27; for equipment, $3,900; for zoological expedition, $2,000. Total, $43,909.27.

For permanent endowment—Mosenthal fellowship, $7,500; Schiff fellowship, $15,000; on account of Trowbridge fellowship, $1,000; on account of Library Building, $125,000; on account of Schermerhorn Hall, $50,000; from Fayerweather estate, $100,000; from Beck estate, $2,500; from Class of '82 for class gate, $1,500. Total, $302,500.00.

The cost of the present building, improvements, &c., is shows as follows:

Cost of land and legal expenses, $2,003,637.95; library, $1,197,579.47; Schermerhorn Hall, $493,444.52; Fayerweather Hall, $288,759.10; Havemeyer Hall, $569,963.48; Engineering Building, $804,400.97; University Building, $997,865.61; vaults, $67,699.19; old buildings, (repairs and equipment,) $15,366.01; insurance, $3,754.40; outside street work, $133,867.81; improvements of grounds and incidentals, $403,373.75; expenses of removal, $59,987.56; interest, $339,812.08. Total, $6,879,011.90.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The Medical College and the Law School Opened Yesterday—A Meeting of the Council.

The New York University Medical College began its school year yesterday. The students were called from their classes about 1:30 o'clock and addressed in the large lecture room by Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dean of the Faculty. He outlined the courses for the year and said that the class of 1899 will be the last to be graduated in the three years' course. After that the course will be four years. The class entering this year is the largest the college has ever had. The sessions will be conducted in the new building at Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

The formal opening of the Law School of the university also took place yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the university. The enrollment up to last night showed an advance of 25 students over last year, making a total of 625, and it is expected that it will reach higher figures before the week is over. In the absence of Chancellor MacCracken, who was attending a meeting of the Board of Council of the university, Dean Ashley of the Faculty made the opening address. It was announced that the University of Ohio had conferred upon Dean Ashley the degree of LL. D.

The council of the university held its first meeting during the afternoon, Chancellor MacCracken presiding. The most important resolutions passed related to the separation of the university School of Engineering from the undergraduate college.

The following gifts and contributions were reported: To the School of Pedagogy, a new lecture room, with a seating capacity for the entire school; a gift of $5,000, by a lady, and a legacy of $3,500, to establish a new fellowship, to be known as the Samuel B. Duryea Fellowship. The past year was reported as the most prosperous in the history of the university.

Two new members—Thomas E. Greacen and Henry Van Schaick—were added to the council.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to be read at the next meeting of the council, in November.

Founder's Day at Pratt Institute.

Founder's Day was observed at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Humpstone, several hymns were sung by the assemblage, and the customary annual report was read by Charles M. Pratt, President of the Board of Trustees. N. F. Heffley, for many years connected with the institute, made an address.

Prof. Scott of Princeton Honored.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—Prof. W. B. Scott, who occupies the Chair of Geology in Princeton University, has received notice that at the annual meeting at Bristol, England, last month of the British Association for the Advancement of Science he was made a corresponding member.

MORE POLICE TRANSFERS.

Byrnes's Old Secretary Favored—Capt. Allaire Stays at Headquarters.

Chief Devery announced yesterday several additional police transfers. Sergt. Washington Mullin, who has been at the head of the Office of Steam Boiler Inspection, was transferred to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, to do Sergeant's duty. Sergt. Frank Mangin, who has been on the police boat Patrol, has been placed at the head of the boiler inspection squad. He was in the Detective Bureau under Byrnes and became Byrnes's secretary in the Superintendent's office.

The Chief has countermanded his order of Saturday, transferring Capt. Allaire from Police Headquarters to the Madison Street Station. He has decided to keep Capt. Allaire at Headquarters to conduct police drills.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S DENIAL.

Says He Did Not Charge Police Persecution of Liquor Dealers.

President York of the Police Board has received a letter from City Magistrate Crane, in which the writer denies making the remarks reflecting on the police attributed to him in connection with certain excise arrests made by Chief Devery's men. The letter is in reply to one sent by President York asking the Magistrate to lay before the board any evidence he had to substantiate his alleged statements that saloon keepers were persecuted by the police. This is Magistrate Crane's letter:

In reply to your letter to me of September 23, in reference to the report of the Chief of Police in cases of Ernest Weiss and James Hornby, in which it is alleged that certain remarks were made by me from the bench, I wish to state that no such remarks were mentioned or spoken by me from the bench. I know nothing upon the subject whatever, nor did I ever claim to have information which was attributed to me from the language quoted by you in your communication.

Trust Company Accused of Swindling.

The police of the Church Street Station want complainants against the New York Trust Company or its managers to appear in the Centre Street Police Court this morning to help in prosecuting James A. Chapman, manager of the "company," who was arrested at the offices, 123 Liberty Street, yesterday by Detective Mooney, and held in $500 bail to answer to a charge of swindling. The "company" advertised that it would loan money anywhere on bond and mortgage. Mrs. Kessel of West Norwood, N. J., claims she gave the firm $10 to pay for appraising the property she wanted to borrow on, and has not yet obtained the loan or been able to recover the deposit. It is said that many others have similar stories to tell.

Women's Medical College's New Site.

The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, moved into its new quarters at 19 West One Hundred and First Street yesterday, and classes will begin their work to-day. The building opened yesterday will be used as a college proper, and the hospital will be erected in the adjoining lot on the east as soon as the corporation can raise sufficient money.

Opening Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

In connection with our fall opening of Eastern Rugs and Carpets, we shall offer,

200 Karabagh Rugs, $6.35, formerly $9 to $11.

50 Antique Khiva Carpets, $53.00 & $63.00, very fine quality.

100 Turkish & Persian Carpets, $65.00 & $85.00, formerly $100 & $125.

A lot of Fine Kerman and Silk Rugs at greatly reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A HOUSE vs. A DWELLING.

Said Pope of the house of the Duke of Marlborough:

"I find by all you have been telling,
That 'tis a house and not a dwelling."

That is a distinction we wish to emphasize. In so many houses, furnishings, beautiful perhaps in themselves, are gathered until it takes a pilot to steer one successfully through a room. Of course restfulness and personal comfort—the end in all artistic furnishing—have "gone by the board."

Why have things which, instead of helping, contradict each other? Why break up a room into islands? Why not fill it with the delightful sense of spaciousness which old paintings of interiors show?

Why not visit our Decorative Department and "learn how to don't," as Brer Rabbit puts it?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 155 WEST 19TH STREET

Preston Placed on Trial.

James K. Preston, alias Brown, who shot and killed Policeman Charles Gebhardt in Hoboken on July 26, was yesterday placed on trial in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court before Judges Lippincott and Blair. Witnesses for the prosecution testified, and the defense, which will be self-defense, will begin to-day.

Gold Imports Yesterday.

Yesterday's gold imports amounted to $618,000. The gold came to Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., the National City Bank, and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Tuesday & Wednesday
Oct. 4th & 5th.

Sale of Ribbons.

6,500 yards,
Fancy Bayadere,
Colors: White, Cream, Pink, Light Blue, Torquoise, Nile, Lavender, Violet, Reine, Royal Blue, Cardinal, Brown, Navy and Black,
2½ in. wide, 18c. per yd.
4½ " " 28c. " "
value 35c. & 45c.

7-inch,
Colors: White, Cream, Pink, Light Blue, Cardinal & Black,
48 cts.
per yard,
value 85c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX
JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company
IN THE RIVALS.
Seats now on sale. Mr. Ward.

Food Show | Madison Square Garden
Open 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Every lady buying a ticket gets a souvenir spoon.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

AMERICAN THEATRE 42ND ST. & 8TH AVE.
2ND SUCCESSFUL YEAR
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., PATIENCE
Evgs 8:15, 25c. $1. Mats. 2:15, 1,100 res'd seats, 25c
Grand Opera Season Oct. 10, Aida, (in English.)

CASINO! LAST NGTS. Last Mat. NXT. SAT. Yankee Doodle Dandy!
Engagement Extraordinary! Begin'g Nxt. Mon. Ev.
ROYAL 150 people. Orch 40 pcs. SEATS READY
Italian NXT WK—La Boheme, Cavalleria Rusticana, and I Pagliacci.
Op. Co.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND.
Robert Fischer & Co., in "Naval Complications."
Chas. R. Sweet, Al. H. Wilson, Biograph, &c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evgs. at 7:45. Sat. Mat. at 2.
MR RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
TURNS AWAY MONEY. The Turtle.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. nr B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Bros. BYRNE "Going to the Races."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. WED. & SAT.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

COLUMBUS. WEBER & FIELDS
POUSSE CAFE
Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"A BUNCH OF HITS." Hotel Topsy Turvy.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10, Matinées Wednesday and Sat.

GARRICK THEATRE